# The Massillon Independent.

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## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**ATTORNEYS.**

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

**BANKS.**

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

**DRUGGISTS.**

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

**PHYSICIANS.**

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

**HARDWARE.**

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

**MANUFACTORIES.**

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

**GROCERIES.**

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

**JEWELERS.**

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

**Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment**

Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

**TO HORSE OWNERS.**

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists.


**Notice of Appointment.**

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of John H. Whitman, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 19th day of February, 1895.
SYLVESTER BURD,
Administrator.


# B. & B

## Black.

The greatest sale of medium to finest

## Black Silks

ever inaugurated in this store. Bought from stock of an over loaded manufacturer—the acknowledged best maker of Black Silks in the world—and to be sold at prices that will astonish every investigator.

Pure Silk
**Black Gros-grains,**
50c, 60c and 65c a yd

Elegant
**Black Chachemire Gros-grain Silks**
75c, 85c and $1.00

Elegant
**Black Peau de Soie,**
75c, 85c and $1.00.

Such Black Silks goodness at prices never heard of, is the verdict of everybody: Splendid quality

**Faille Francaise,**
75c, 85c, $1 to $1.50 per yd.

25 styles in handsome
**Black Brocade Taffeta Silks,**
24 inches wide - - - 75c a yd.

## Wash Goods.

Extent and variety unequaled. Prices better than the best you've ever done on anything like the quality and styles:

**Fine Printed India Linons,**
Figured and Striped, 32 inches wide, neat, pretty styles, - - - 7½c a yd.

Fine and beautiful
**Printed Jaconets,**
32 inches wide, - - - 10c a yd.

Imported Dimities, Organdies, Irish Linen Suitings—solid colors, Kilarney Handspun Suitings, Teviots, Cheviottes, Zephyr Ginghams, New Corded Zephyrs, Silk Ginghams, etc., etc.

We might go on and fill pages enumerating the choice dainty WASH FABRICS of this extensive stock, but greater satisfaction will be given you by coming or sending for sample and seeing for yourself these most attractive collections. That prices are right is proven by the immense MAIL ORDER BUSINESS done. Will you write and see about it?

**BOGGS & BUHL,**

115, 117 and 119 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.


# THE WIFE WRONGED.

## A Strong Decree of Divorce For Mrs. Vanderbilt.

### A FRENCH WOMAN CO-RESPONDENT

**She Is a Queen of the Demi Monde In Paris—The Plaintiff Given Charge of the Children—A Very Large Income Is Settled on Her.**

NEW YORK, March 6.—The decree of absolute divorce awarded Alva E. Vanderbilt, against William K. Vanderbilt, awards the custody of the children of the marriage to Mrs. Vanderbilt, it being provided that they shall be educated in the United States.

The action was begun on Jan. 3 last and the defendant put in answer denying the charges. Edmund Kelly was appointed referee to hear and determine, and filed his report on Jan 18. On Feb. 5 and 25 hearings were had at special term of the supreme court before Justice Barrett on motions to confirm the report and on the question of alimony. Mr. Vanderbilt on the latter day tendered the plaintiff a deed whereby he conveyed property in satisfaction of claims for alimony. Joseph H. Choate, William Jay and William A. Duer were counsel for the plaintiff, and Anderson, Howland and Murray were for the defendant.

The "woman in the case" is Nellie Neustretter, one of the most beautiful of the queens of the Parisian demi monde.

Mr. Vanderbilt is alleged to have given her all his large winnings at the last Grand Prix de Paris. At present

MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT.

Mr. Vanderbilt is cruising on board his yacht Valiant in the Mediterranean with a party of friends.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter have made all their arrangements for sailing for Europe, having planned to occupy palatial quarters in Paris

It is said that the break between Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt came at the close of the yachting trip on board the Valiant last summer, during which it is alleged Mrs. Vanderbilt was subjected to indignities in the presence of their friends that made it impossible to longer defer action. It is alleged that Mr. Vanderbilt's relatians with Mlle. Neustretter were so openly paraded by him with the purpose of forcing his wife to take cognizance of them. Mr. Vanderbilt's friends assert that prior to this yachting trip his behavior toward Mrs. Vanderbilt had always been considerate, and that he had before that time conducted himself in an exemplary manner. They assert that he had no affection for Mlle. Neustratter and was in no sense fascinated by her

Throughout the publications coupling the name of Mr. Vanderbilt with that of Mlle. Neustreeter, that gentleman has only once made denial of any printed statements. He protested against an allegation that he had caused the young woman's servants to be arrayed in the W. K. Vanderbilt's livery The denial of this charge was vehement, and the explanation was made public, that the Neustreeter's livery, while similar to that of Mr. Vanderbilt's servants, had never been changed and that at no time had the two been identical. Though the fact has been known for some months that the Vanderbilts were agreed upon the general proposition of a divorce, it was not known by the public until the decree was filed that proceedings had been begun. Mr. Vanderbilt met Miss Smith, who afterwards became his wife, in 1878 when he was 29 years of age. She is a member of an aristocratic southern family.

Her sister is the former wife of Ferdinand Yznaga, whose present wife returned to the United States last month to secure a divorce. Another sister has also been divorced. It is understood that the settlement upon Mrs. Vanderbilt includes the marble palace at Newport, the residence at Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue, and money and securities that will make her income $300,000 a year.

The children of the marriage are: Consuela Vanderbilt, born March 2, 1877; William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., born Oct. 28, 1878, and Harold Vanderbilt, born July 6, 1884

The decree contains the following: "And it is further adjudged and decreed, and this court, by virtue of the power and authority in it vested, doth hereby adjudge and decree that it shall be lawful for the plaintiff, Alva E. Vanderbilt, to marry again during the life of the defendant, in the same manner as if the defendant, William K. Vanderbilt, were actually dead, but it shall not, be lawful for the said defendant, William K. Vanderbilt, to marry again until the death of said Alva E. Vanderbilt."

**Oyster Vessels Seized.**

BALTIMORE March 6.—Twenty-one oyster vessels have been seized in Chesapeake bay, charged with dredging on grounds reserved for tongers.

### A WIFE'S PECULIAR ACTIONS.

**She Transfers Money and Property to Her Husband and Disappears.**

TOLEDO, March 6.—A remarkable and peculiar case of separation has occurred in East Toledo. For years Mr. and Mrs. H. Miller of Platt street have lived together apparently happy and contented. They have three children. They owned a nice property, which was in Mrs. Miller's name, and several hundred dollars were lying in one of the banks, the account being also carried in the wife's name. A day or two ago Mr. Miller came home as usual to his meal at an hour when the children were at school.

He found the house unoccupied and a note from his wife saying that she had left him, and he never need search for her, as she would not return. She had prepared an extra large lot of sewing for the children, and said in the note that she would be where she could exercise a watchful eye over them. Further investigation showed that she had gone down street, transferred the bank account to his name, without drawing a cent, and then went to an attorney and deeded the home to him also. She had taken nothing away with her, and arrangements about the house indicated that she had long contemplated the step. Mr. Miller has no idea what prompted her to leave.

**A Ruling Regarding Assessors.**

COLUMBUS, March 6.—Chief Election Supervisor Taylor, in response to a query from Coalton, has made an important interpretation of a section of the ballot law, which provides that when supervisors divide an election precinct, no additional assessors shall be chosen, unless it is so ordered. Section 1448, revised statutes, provides that there shall be an assessor for each precinct. Supervisor Taylor holds that the new ballot law suspends Section 1448, and that the supervisor may or may not order an additional assessor, or they may at any subsequent time take action in the matter.

**Mail Clerks Win Medals.**

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Medals, according to rank in excellence at the last examination, were awarded here to the railway clerks of the Fifth division as follows: First, to Q. O. Claprood, Pittsburg and Cincinnati; Second, to J. C. Edgerton, Grafton and Cincinnati; Third, to S. G. Sander, To[illegible] and St. Louis; Fourth, to J. W. Kelly, Chicago and Louisville: Fifth, to J. C. Kennedy: Cincinnati and Nashville. The above are named in the order of their percentages. The chief clerks of the division met and decided to not award medals for excellence hereafter.

**To Be Sent to English Purchasers.**

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 6.—The bookkeepers in the offiece of Amos Whiteley & Co., in this city, have been busy for some time making a report of the business done by the company in the last 15 years, to be sent to the proposed English purchasers of the shops. Mr. Whiteley arrived in New York, Saturday morning from England, but it is not yet known what was done with regard to th purchase of the shops, but as he arrives in this city probably today, the full results of his visit to Europe will no doubt be known by that time.

**Prosecuted by the Food Commissioner.**

HAMILTON, O., March 6.—The dairy and food commissioner has caused the arrest of Charles Lahman on a charge of selling oil without a label. He pleaded guilty before Squire Stephenson and paid $50 and costs George Muncy, clerk of N. E. Rechelle, was fined $25 and costs for selling impure ammonia. Edward Mackoleli, accused of selling "slippery elm" below standard, will be tried March 28, and G. N. Fechter, at Dr Meyer's, charged with selling "slippery elm" below standard, will be heard March 25

**Plead Not Guilty.**

LONDON, O., March 6.—Albert, Herman and Bayard Bradfield have been arraigned in the common pleas court charged with murder in the second degree, for the killing of A. D. Stone at Lilly Chapel several months ago. They entered pleas of not guilty, and upon motion of their attorneys, the case was continued until the next term of court. They were placed under bonds of $5,000 each, which they furnished and were released.

**Incorporated In Ohio.**

COLUMBUS, March 6.—The following articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state: Pokrok Union No. 542; Equitable Aid union, Cleveland; Milan, Birmingham and Elyria railroad, Birmingham, capital stock $100,000; Parma Protective society, Parma; Bloomdale Creamery company, Bloomdale, capital stock $10,000.

**Appointed by Governor McKinley.**

COLUMBUS, March 6.—The governor has reappointed A. B. Cole of Ross county a member of the board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary, for the term ending March 31, 1900, and Mrs. Mary V. Proctor of Lebanon, as a member of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans home, Xenia.

**Judges In Consultation.**

CINCINNATI, March 6.—For the first time in the history of the United States court all the circuit and district judges of circuit met here in Judge Taft's private office for consultation. This meeting was behind closed doors. Later they were given a reception

**Arguments In the Hayward Case.**

MINNEAPOLIS, March 6.—Mr Irwin began his argument this morning and will probably continue tomorrow The case, it is expected, will be given to the jury tomorrow afternoon. Yesterday Prosecutor Nye made his speech

**Quashed the Indictment.**

CHICAGO, March 6.—Judge Freedman has quashed the indictment against the Meadowcraft brothers, the bankers, charged with receiving deposits when they knew the bank to be insolvent.

**To Suppress a Rebellion.**

COLON, March 6.—A large number of troops have been dispatched to Santander to suppress the rebellion there.

# CHANG ON TOP AGAIN.

## The Chinese Premier Restored to Royal Favor.

### STARTS FOR JAPAN TO MAKE PEACE

**He Will Be Joined by John W. Foster, the American Adviser of the Chinese. Li Hung Chang's Credentials Accepted by Japanese Government Officials.**

LONDON, March 6.—Dispatches from Pekin to The Times, published today, confirm previous dispatches, outlining the success of Li Hung Chang at the Chinese capitol. They say that after tedious telegraphing, through the United States minister, Mr. Charles Denby, the text of Li Hung Chang's credentials as peace envoy have been accepted by Japan. Li Hung Chang was given an audience by the Dowager Empress of China in the presence of the privy council, who heartily supported the mission upon which the viceroy is engaged.

Prince Kung, president of the Chinese foreign office and uncle of the Emperor of China, silenced all opposition by presenting papers showing that the failure of the Chinese to repulse the Japanese was due to the backward policy, for which they themselves were to blame, and exonerating Li Hung Chang, who spoke frankly about the condition of the empire. The powers of Li Hung Chang to negotiate for peace are believed to be complete, and the actual commission being signed, he has left Pekin for Tien Tsin, where the Japanese require him to transship for Hiroshima. Mr. John W. Foster, the American adviser of the Chinese, is to join the viceroy

A Yokohama special says: The Japanese third division occupied An-Shong-Cheng on the morning of March 3. The Chinese made no opposition.

The Chinese ships captured by the Japanese at Wei-Hai-Wei have arrived here. Good reports are made in regard to raising the vessels that were sunk by the Japanese fleet. The Japanese have abandoned the Shan-Tung promontory after destroying the forts at Wei-Hai-Wei.

Howie, the American captured at Wei-Hai-Wei, after violating his oath not to help the Chinese, has been brought to Japan for trial.

**A Business Block Blown Up.**

ANDERSON, Ind., March 6.—The most destructive natural gas explosion in the history of the Indiana gas belt occurred here when the Terhune block on Courthouse square was blown all over the central part of the city. Fire followed the explosion. Attorney Ballard and County Commissioner Metcalf lived in rooms above the When store, and it is feared they have perished. The loss on the building and contents is total, and will reach $200,000. The cause is unknown.

**Armour's New York Manager Arrested.**

NEW YORK, March 6.—Henry Raphael, manager in this city for the Armour Canning company, has been arrested for selling oleomargarine in violation of the state law. Frederick C. Schraub, commissioner of agriculture for the state of New York, was the complainant. P. H. Armour was in court and went upon Raphael's bond

**Nat Herreshoff Very Ill.**

BRISTOL, R. I., March 6.—The illness of Nat Herreshoff, the yacht designer, has taken an unfavorable turn and Dr. Miller was hastily summoned. The physician states that he has found grave symptoms of pneumonia, with an increase of fever sufficient to cause apprehension as to the result, if the medicines prescribed do not act promptly.

**To Put In Operation New Laws.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The officials of the pension bureau will soon take active measures to put into operation the recent legislation raising all pensioners receiving less than $6 a month to that rating. It is estimated that 4,000 cases will be affected by the legislation, and will involve an increase of about $1,500,000.

**Want the Property Sold.**

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust company has filed a supplemental bill in the proceedings involving the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul property, asking for a sale of the property, alleging that the company is hopelessly insolvent, and that the property is not sufficient to meet obligations.

**Will Prevent Fillibustering.**

MADRID, March 6.—The Hon. Hannis Taylor, the American minister, has visited Prime Minister Sagasta and assured him that the United States government will do its utmost to prevent the fitting out of fillibustering expeditions to the island of Cuba

**Count and Countess Castellane Sail.**

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Count and Countess De Castellane sailed for Southampton this morning at 11 o'clock They chose the American line steamship New York for their honeymoon voyage. Suite 5 and 6 on the promenade deck were secured.

**Charles Lanman Dead.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Charles Lanman, the well known author, artist and librarian, is dead. His death was the result of heart disease from which he had long been a sufferer.

**Wants a Partial Divorce.**

BALTIMORE, March 6.—The actions and counter-actions of Thomas C. Chappell and wife have now reached the "rich reading" phase. Mrs. Mary Bell Chappell has filed a bill against her husband asking for a partial divorce and alimony of $5,000 a year, or a sum of $10,000. Mr. Chappell lives and is in business in Baltimore. He is also well known in society and at the clubs. Mrs. Chappell was prominent in Boston society when she met her husband.

### A CHURCH SOCIETY SHORTAGE.

**Two American Church Missionary Society Officials Removed.**

NEW YORK, March 6.—There is a shortage in the accounts of the American Church Missionary society and the books of the organization have been found to be in such confused condition that the experts are not as yet in a position to make a detailed statement. The secretary is Rev. William A. Newbold of Mont Claire, N. J., and the treasurer, Henry A. Oakley of New York city. They have been removed.

Bishop Peterkin of West Virginia, said. "The irregularities are such as warrant the removal of the secretary and treasurer from office. The society's expenditures are between $25,000 and $30,000 a year and the money is paid out mostly in small sums, making the auditing of the accounts extremely difficult. The society has not been entirely crippled by these irregularities, but as they extend over five or six years, it is impossible to make a detailed statement. I would not like to call it a defalcation, but I will say that hereafter the society would like to have its money handled in a different manner."

**Miss Willard and Lady Somerset Sail.**

NEW YORK, March 6.—Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Frances E. Willard and Miss Anna Gordon, private secretary to Miss Willard, sailed for Europe on the American line steamer New York this morning. One of Lady Henry Somerset's first engagements, after her arrival in London is to preside at a great meeting to be held at Exeter hall, in the interests of the anti-opium campaign, now being conducted by the British Woman's Temperance association. Later in the season she and Miss Willard will be the leading speakers in the world's W. C. T. U. convention in London. Mrs. L. M. S. Stevens of Maine, vice president during Miss Willard's absence, will be the acting president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union.

**An Exodus to Liberia.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 6, — The movement of negroes from the south to Liberia is about to become a reality. Tomorrow a special train, chartered by the International Emigration society of this city, will leave Memphis for Savannah, going via Birmingham and Atlanta. Negroes from Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, to the number of 500, have already arranged to go on it to Savannah, from where a steamer of the African Steamship company will take them direct to the dark continent.

**A Decrease In Immigration.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A statement prepared at the immigration bureau shows that the total number of immigrants arriving at the ports of the United States during the seven months ended Feb. 1, 1895, was 113,375 as against 189,582 for the seven months ended Feb. 1, 1894, a decrease of 76,207 or 40 per cent.

**Two Burned to Death.**

SUBSTITUTE, N. Y., March 6.—Mrs. Rose Kennelty, 60 years old, has perished by fire in the 6-story double flat building at 370 Columbus avenue. Thomas Dougherty, 22 years old, was burned to death in his boardinghouse. 805 Avenue A, which took fire during the night.

**Reports Favorably on the Canal.**

COLON, March 6.—M De La Tournie, chief engineer of the Panama Canal company, who visited the isthmus for the purpose of examining the canal, has taken his departure for France. As a result of the investigation he made, he reports favorably on the canal.

**Threatened Trouble Averted.**

CHICAGO, March 6.—Treatened trouble between the receivers of the whisky trust and distributors of their product has been averted. At the conference held here it was decided to allow the men, who handle the spirits, 1 cent a gallon on carload lots. This was entirely satisfactory to both parties. The members of the stockholders' reorganization and their attorneys will meet in New York today.

**Election Riots In Brazil.**

BUENOS AYRES, March 6.—Advices received here from Rio de Janeiro are to the effect that serious election riots have occurred in the state of Pernambuco. Senhor Jose Marie, manager of the Journal La Provincia was killed. The commander of a regiment at San Pablo attempted to foment a rising in favor of ex-President Peixoto, but the plot failed

**Additional Duties Imposed.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The department of state has been advised that a decree was issued by the Spanish government on Feb. 10 last, imposing on and after Feb 11 and until Dec 31 next, an additional duty of 2.50 pesetas, 4.12 pesetas and 2 pesetas, respectively, on wheat, wheat flour and bran, entering from foreign ports the customhouses of Spain and the Balearic islands

**Chinese Soldiers Pillaging.**

LONDON, March 6.—Under date of Tien-Tsin the Times today publishes a dispatch, saying that disturbances are increasing One of the Chinese generals in the Shan-Tung province was beheaded by his soldiers for attempting to suppress pillage Similar troubles are reported at Hanan Liao-Yang, near Mookden, which is probably taken

**Sentenced For Embezzlement.**

NEW BLOOMFIELD, Pa., March 6.—William A. Spon-sler and Benjamin F. Junkin, convicted of embezzlement, has been brought before Judge Bell for sentence. The judge imposed a line of $20 each and costs and imprisonment in the eastern penitentiary for one year. The case will be appealed to the supreme court.

**The President Goes Hunting.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The president, accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly, his physician, Commander George F. F. Wild of the lighthouse board and Commander Lamberton, inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse district, has left here on the Violet for ten days' shooting on the inland waters of North Carolina.

# SIBLEY'S NEW PARTY.

## An Address Issued to the American People.

### THE MONEY QUESTION DOMINANT.

**It Will Remain the Leading Issue Until Rightly Settled—Silver Men of All Parties Should All Unite—Sibley Suggested For the Presidency.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The American Bimetallic league, which has been in conference here, has issued its address to the people for the formation of a new party, as it was predicted it would in these dispatches yesterday. A statement of the issues on which the new party will organize, preceded the address, which reads as follows.

"The money question is now indisputably the dominant issue in the United States and will remain so until settled and settled rightly. Other questions, however important, must wait for this, which, to a greater or less extent, involves all others. The issue is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency, on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government currency, on the other.

"First—On this issue we declare ourselves to be unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this government independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality; the silver coin to be a full legal tender, equal with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private.

"Second—We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued, and its volume controlled, by the general government only, and should be legal tender.

"Third—We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in the time of peace, and demand the payment of all obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government, and not at the option of the creditor.

"On this issue we appeal from the dictation of the money power to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people."

The address makes a long argument on the above basis and says that silver Democrats or silver Republicans can expect nothing from their party: neither will silver Democrats join the silver wing of the Republican party, nor silver Republicans join the silver wing of the Democratic party; neither will either join the Populists on account of objectionable features in their platform. The only hope for silver is for the silver men in all parties to organize a new party. The address further says:

"If the conference had authority from the people to name a candidate for president, it would name Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, but not having such authority, it can only suggest the name, and invite expressions from the people by petition, resolutions or otherwise, believing that nominations when made should reflect in the most direct manner the will of the people, uncontrolled by caucus machinery or by professional politicians.

"Petitions or letters indorsing this view should be addressed to General A. J. Warner, chairman of the executive committee, American Bimetallic party, Sun building, Washington, D. C.

"We pray you not to let the settlement of this question go beyond the election of 1896, but, subordinating all question for the time being to this, the supreme issue, settle this now, and settle it forever. And we especially urge upon you the importance of immediate organization in townships and counties throughout the entire country, for the purpose of carrying on this great movement for the common good of all."

It is signed by the following executive committee, appointed by the Bimetallic conference: A. J. Warner, president American Bimetallic league, chairman; John P. Jones, United States senate; William M. Stewart, United States senate; J. L. McLaurin, South Carolina; Anson Wolcott, Indiana; George G. Merrick, Colorado; Henry Jones, Georgia; J. C. Green, California; Joseph Sheldon, Connecticut; C. J. Hillyer, District of Columbia; Byron E. Shear, Colorado, and Mortimer Whitehead of New Jersey.

A committee was appointed to select a provisional national committee to consist of one member from each state and territory and the District of Columbia, to take charge of this movement in the several states and territories, as follows: General A. J. Warner, president American Bimetallic league, chairman; Hon. William Stewart, United States senate; Henry Jones, Georgia; Hon Francis G. Newlands, Nevada; Hon Anson Wolcott, Indiana, and Hon. John L. McLaurin of South Carolina.

It is understood that it is the desire of the league that a Republican should receive the nomination for vice president.

**Will Sue the Young Husband.**

BUFFALO, March 6.—Minnie Snyder, the girl who married Lewis Bacon of Philadelphia, a medical student, one night on a trolley, has been brought into police court on a charge of truancy by her father, but the court held that as long as she was a married woman he could not hold her on such a charge and advised the father to have the girl swear out a warrant for non-support against her young husband. This was done

**An Ohio Sentence Commuted.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The president has commuted to three months' actual imprisonment the six months' sentence imposed upon Harry Reagan, convicted in Ohio of impersonating a United States officer.

# THAT REPORT REJECTED.

## REPUBLICANS OPEN THE SCHOOL HOUSE QUESTION AGAIN.

**The Caucus Concludes That the Committee Appointed Last Week had no Power to Make and Close Nominations—Names Presented for the Primary Ticket.**

Another Republican caucus was held at the mayor's court room Tuesday evening for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee that had been appointed to look up the law covering the election of the members of the board of education. S A. Conrad presided over the meeting and James R. Dunn acted as secretary. Mr Humberger, who was one of the members of the committee, was called upon for a report of the action they had taken.

"We have investigated the law in regard to this matter," said Mr. Humberger, "and we find that the members of the board of education must be elected by wards." He also reported that the committee had met a similar Democratic committee, as reported in Saturday's INDEPENDENT, and made several nominations for members of the board in such manner as to obviate a partisan election. He submitted a list of names.

When Mr. Humberger had finished Mr. James Peacock arose and inquired for what purpose the committee had been selected. James Bayliss replied stating that it had been appointed to investigate the statutes in regard to municipal elections.

"Then," said Mr. Peacock, "it appears to me that this committee has overstepped its power by making nominations, and from what I am able to understand I have not yet received a clear idea as to the laws which cover this question."

Dr. Kirkland thought that he would like to understand the situation a little more thoroughly also.

Thereupon Mr. Bayliss produced a law book and sections covering the point were read aloud by the secretary. It was found that in a city that has attained a population of 10,000 inhabitants, the members of the board of education must be elected from each ward. "According to that, then," again spoke up Mr. Peacock, "I do not think that any of the men we have elected for this position for several years past, can be called legal members for it has never been the custom to conduct the election of this board in that manner."

James R Dunn replied to him saying that the choosing of the board of education was an exception to this law and that it was not absolutely necessary for them to be elected by wards.

Several other gentlemen expressed themselves on the subject and again the law books were consulted. Mr. Dunn was found to be correct in his assertions and the matter was dropped.

It was moved and seconded that the portion of the report of the committee covering the laws be accepted. The motion carried.

"Now, in regard to the election of the members of the board of education," said Mr. Peacock, "I think that it would be better for us to keep politics out of our school board election."

"I do not agree with Mr. Peacock on that point," spoke up Dr. Kirkland, "I believe that it is the duty of every good Republican to see that a straight ticket of good, staunch Republicans is nominated and elected." Other gentlemen present expressed their opinion on the subject, but no motion in regard to the matter was brought before the house

Some little discussion then took place as to whether it would be advisable for them to nominate men to succeed the gentlemen now in office whose terms do not expire this spring. The statutes were again consulted and it was discovered that no one could be elected unless a vacancy existed on the board.

Nominations were then received and placed on file as follows: Thomas Brown, James R. Dunn and Mrs. Harriet Doddridge for the second ward; I M. Taggart, J. C. Corns, Elizabeth E. Folger and S. A. Conrad for the third ward, and J. K. Russell and Geo. Snyder for the fourth ward. It was decided that all nominees for office should be assessed the sum of $1 each.

As the case stands the names mentioned will go upon the regular primary ticket, and the proper quota of candidates thus selected.

It is understood that the ladies of the Equal Rights Association will claim that they did not intend to present their names on an independent ticket. Inasmuch as their officially prepared proceedings said, "The candidates were chosen solely with a view to fulfill the promises made by the leaders of the suffrage movement and their champions that women will not ally themselves with any political party," the promised explanation of the association will be awaited with keen interest.

**The Weather.**

Fair; slightly warmer; westerly winds.

## PITH OF THE NEWS.

Samuel Slater was instantly killed and Ed Weir seriously injured by an explosion in the Alps mine at Central City, Colo

Two carloads of oranges were shipped from Los Angeles to Florida.

The richest gold strike in the history of Southern California was made about 60 miles east of Banning.

The Anctoria arrived at New York with the crew of the wrecked British brigantine Confederate. The Servia brought in the crew of the Mary C. Ainesden of Calais, Me.

George Reynolds, the actor, died at New York.

Three boys from 8 to 12 years of age were arrested for robbery at New York.

It is believed that the French government will accept Germany's invitation to take part in an international monetary conference.

Prince Achille Napoleon Murat committed suicide at Zoagli. He was born at Bordentown, N. J.

The trial of 26 students, charged with conspiring against the Prussian government, was begun at Tarnpol.


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# Chickamauga.

By Capt. F. A. Mitchel, late U. S. V. Author of "Chattanooga" etc.

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[CONTINUED.]

Suddenly there is a rumbling, shouting, a lashing of horses in Maynard's rear. Turning, he sees a Union battery, drawn by horses, galloping up the slope from the bridge. Dashing into position, the horses are swung around, pointing the muzzles of cannon toward the advancing host. The guns are unlimbered. There is a boom, followed by a shrieking shell arching toward the heavens and dropping with a sound like an exploding rocket over one of the advancing columns.

The shot produces a change in the disposition of the closely packed Confederates as a turn of a kaleidoscope alters the combination of colors. The closed columns halt, quickly extend wings on either side, joining tips, each while deploying, resembling the continued line, from tip to tip, of some huge distant bird. Now they are in line of battle and once more move forward, while the Union battery drops shells in their extended and less vulnerable ranks. Marching over open fields, crossing gullcys, now lost in a wood, to appear upon its other edge, bisecting creek and road, a slowly drawing coil, a line of the "ribbed sea sand," a streak of dust before a rising wind, the southerners move steadily forward. Before them the Union outposts give way, retreating under cover of their guns.

What are those funereal looking wagons driving up and being stationed at different points, those men, with a strip of red flannel about their arms, scattering themselves over the field? To the young enthusiast for war in the distance, who has been impatient to see a battle, these wagons, these men marked with red, composing the ambulance corps, getting ready to take care of dead who have not yet been killed, wounded who have not yet been hit, bring the first realization of what war means. There is none of the harsh music of battle about these grim looking wagons, these men waiting for victims, to brighten the eye and send the blood coursing through the veins. They go about their work in a methodical fashion that dampens ardor as water quenches fire. They mock a soldier's ambition for glory. There is something in the calculation, the preparation, to remind him that, after all, the gold lace, the feathers, the martial music, are but to cause him, like the pampered sacrifice, to forget what he is for—to be shot.

But Mark Maynard was a veteran and had seen all this before. He gave the ambulance corps a single glance, and then, looking toward a group of Union officers partly concealed from him by the smoke of the battery, saw one of them, with the stars of a brigadier general on his shoulder, peer northward through a fieldglass. Turning his eyes in the same direction, he could see a light cloud rising west of Ringold. He watched it and observed that one end of it was trending toward a ford, north of Reed's ridge. The officer soon shut up his glass, and in another moment aids were galloping away to give orders to retreat. A column of Confederates, extending for miles, were marching to the ford to turn the Union left, and no time was to be lost in getting the little force back to the bridge.

There is a quick limbering of guns, and skirmishers, cavalry, gunners, all hurry back over the ridge. At the bridge they find two regiments ready for any duty to which they may be assigned. They are directed to hold the ford to which the column of dust is moving. Protected in that direction, the force at the bridge awaits more confidently the coming of the advancing Confederates.

They have not long to wait. The skirmishers, a thin line of gray, are soon seen scurrying over the ridge like light scattered clouds before a "white squall." The main line of gray is still tramping over the Pea Vine valley, keeping the slow pace of their heavy guns. The Union men do not wait for the stronger force. They turn upon these skirmishers and drive them back through the gap to their more slowly moving comrades.

Mark Maynard, following with the rest, soon again found himself on the ridge. There, in the valley below, was the line of battle he had seen, but nearer, a crescent shaped line extending from the bank of the creek above the ford across the northern end of the ridge into the Pea Vine valley. Battleflags appeared above the line at regular intervals. Each one of 15 flags Maynard counted, indicating a regiment. He knew that the little Union force east of the Chickamauga could not stand against what appeared to be at least a division of infantry, with a very strong force of cavalry. Nor was he wrong. The scythe swung round as if moved by the arms of a Titan, mowing with its sharp edge the opposing Unionists. They were soon flying back to the bridge and hurriedly cut themselves into a position to defend it.

They are ready for the storm when it breaks, meeting it with artillery and charges of cavalry. The Confederates are driven back, the guns take their artillery has a range fixed and posted at a point near the bridge, where it can sweep the approach to the bridge and these whose purpose it is to defend it.

Now the [illegible] danger. Will the [illegible] get over, or will they be cut off and captured by the [illegible]? It can only be saved by one position charging the enemy while the others are moving by twos the bridge will stand no more across the stream.

Among those who charged and recharged to keep off the gray coats swarming upon them on that eventful morning, always in the advance, in the spitting line of foam that precedes the billow rolling upon the sand, Mark Maynard was ever present. As each wave rolled from the margin of the Chickamauga broke upon the southerners and receded a number of the Union troops had passed the bridge.

Maynard waited till every man was over. Then, stepping on the bridge, he joined a party who were tearing up the flooring to prevent the enemy from following. At last these left for the shore, and he remained alone. As board after board came up the Confederates pushed nearer, but still he worked on. Bullets sang to each other as they passed from east to west and from west to east, while the air was thick with interminable explosions. At last all was done that could be done. Whether his action had so excited the admiration of his enemies that they had no heart to shoot him or whether an overruling power would not let him die, he at last turned unhurt and joined his comrades.

He had been exposed as never before, as he might never be again, but he had not met death.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

THE NINETEENTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Seldom has an army been in a more critical position than the Army of the Cumberland at this juncture. The Confederates overlapped the Union front on the north by half a dozen miles, and between Confederates and the Chattanooga road leading from what was both the Union left and rear into Chattanooga there were only small bodies of cavalry. Bragg had but to overwhelm these, cross the Chickamauga and march a few miles westward to seize this road and throw himself between his enemy and that enemy's base—Chattanooga. It was his intention to cross Reed's bridge by 8 o'clock in the morning with one column, and Alexander's bridge, a few miles above, at the same hour, the two columns to join and seize the coveted road, attack Crittenden's left, while a third Confederate column, crossing at Dalton's ford, would attack him in front. Crittenden once crushed under these combined forces, as it was expected he would be by noon, the whole Confederate army was to overwhelm Thomas, still ten miles distant, leaving McCook, 20 miles away, to be finished later on.

There was nothing on the left to prevent the execution of this attractive plan but the two bodies of cavalry at Reed's and Alexander's bridges. Eight o'clock came, and they were not overwhelmed. The sun stood high over the valley of the Chickamauga, and still the Confederates had not crossed at either of these two points. The defenders of the bridges were a swarm of hornets flying in their enemies' faces, with many an effective sting. At noon they were still stinging. It was not till 3 o'clock in the afternoon that the defenders of Alexander's bridge were forced to give way, and those at Reed's bridge only retired on learning that the other had been captured by the enemy. So the morning and the afternoon passed, and when evening fell but 8,000 Confederates had been thrown across. What was to have been executed on Friday, the 18th of September, must be deferred till the next day. Will it then be too late?

The moon is lighting up the field, the woods, the summits of the two ridges inclosing the valley of the Chickamauga and 100,000 soldiers. The air is cold and crisp, and myriads of campfires are scattered over the valley as a reflection of the starry heavens upon the bosom of a lake. All night the moon gleams upon the steel of the two sleepless armies—the Confederates pushing across the Chickamauga, the Unionists marching to cover their unprotected left. Many a soldier casts his eye up into the serene heavens and remarks the queen of night looking down upon him, so pale, so cold, so dead, as if in mockery of his own animate being and prophetic of what may come for him on the morrow.

From the southward comes the tramp of dust covered men in blue. At their head rides one who before the sun twice sets is to take first rank among the heroes of Chickamauga. Thomas is leading his men from a distant point far beyond Crittenden to the exposed left and rear, to the Chattanooga road—the road commanding the line of communication of the Army of the Cumberland. It must be a forced march, for the time is short and the distance is great.

From the eastward the Confederates are pushing across the Chickamauga. Every available passage is occupied, but there is little left of the bridges, and it is slow and hazardous work at the fords. Large bodies of men are like streams. They flow easily across open countries, but become choked in narrow ways. Yet the work goes on. It is a long night—long for these men wading through water or standing in the chilly hours past midnight in wet clothing. It is an eventful night, for if they get across in sufficient force, and the way is still unblocked as yesterday, the fate of the Union army is sealed.

At midnight Maynard lay under a tree trying to catch some sleep. The exertion of the day would have brought it, for he was exhausted, but his position as to the army with which he had no place was burning him like a hot iron. A few days before, and he would have been leading his brigade through these stirring scenes. Now he was not even a private soldier. He was an outcast, a wretch too detestable for the respect even of menial cooks and strikers, of teamsters, or the grasping horde of army followers, whose object was to cheat the soldier and rob the dead.

The moon, forcing a convenient opening in the clouds above him, looked at him in a way that in a measure quieted him. What an absence of turmoil on her surface! No guns roar in her valleys; no armies contend for the possession of her mined ridges. The thought for a moment chased away his desire for oblivion. He shuddered at her nothingness. The scenes through which he was passing seemed far preferable. He was in the midst of man's coveted action. While that lasted he could not for long be plunged in despair. Thank heaven, he was permitted to seek solace in such turmoil, such roaring of guns and yelling of men as had come and were coming.

Toward morning his thoughts became less intense, less clear. The sounds coming from a troop of horses picketed near became more and more confused. The snores of men resting after a day of hard fighting lost their vigor. The branches above him twined indistinctly. He slept.

He was awakened by the sound of a gun. It was broad day. He started up and listened. Then came another dull boom, then another, and in a few minutes there was the rapid firing of a battle on the left. Surely that is not the little body of cavalry in whose ranks he had fought the day before.

Mounting, he rode toward it through a partly wooded, partly open country. The fields were gray, but the woods were still green. Then there was the odor of the morning in the country and the chirping of birds hunting for their breakfast. It would not be long before that perfume must give way to the smell of gunpowder, before the chirping of the birds would be drowned by the sounds of musketry and artillery.

Meeting an aid-de-camp riding at full speed toward the south, he called out, pointing in the direction of the firing, which he could now discern was on or near the Chattanooga road:

"Who's there?"

"Old Pap, with two divisions."

Maynard uttered an exclamation of surprise and pleasure.

"How did he get there?"

"Marched all night."

"Much force in his front?"

"You bet! I'm going for re-enforcements," and in a moment he was out of sight.

A courier came dashing from the opposite direction.

"What news from the right?"

"The head of McCook's column is at Crawfish Springs."

"Good. The army is safe for the present. The game is balked."

Striking the road leading to Alexander's bridge, he found himself in rear of the Union line of battle that had opened on the left. A force hurried by to the support of comrades at the front. The ground he was on had just been fought over and dead and wounded scattered everywhere. Entering a wood, he pushed forward through it. A young soldier, a boy of 18, was sitting on the ground, supported by a tree, gasping for breath. A red stream running down his bosom showed that he had been shot through the lungs. "You are thinking of home, my boy," muttered Maynard and pushed on. An officer lay in his path and begged him for what the wounded crave so eagerly—water. Maynard rode about hunting for a stream or a spring. At last he found what he sought, and filling a canteen rode back to where the man lay. He was dead. In his hand he held a picture of wife and two little children. Within hearing of the booming in front and shells cutting the trees above him he had passed from the harshest through the gentlest of human feelings to the eternal peace.

Riding on, Maynard met an officer he had known intimately. Without thought of his altered condition the degraded colonel waved his hand in salute and cried out, "How goes the battle, major?" The officer passed by with a look which Maynard never forgot. It sent the hot blood mounting to his cheeks. He could have cloven the man's skull with his saber. But there was no need of that. Was there not an enemy at the front? Yes, and there was death. He dashed on and arrived at one of the hottest points on the left just as a line of cavalry was moving to a charge.

Joining them, he rode down into a storm so wild, so fierce, so full of destruction that surely he thought the coveted death must come. But the gaps in the ranks were to his right, to his left, anywhere, everywhere, except where he rode. And when the troopers with whom he fought came out of the fight Mark Maynard was still among the living.

So opened the battle of Saturday, Sept. 19. Throughout that day Maynard rode wherever he saw that grim specter hovered. At times he was with the cavalry, at times he would dismount, and leaving his horse in the rear go forward with a musket. On one occasion, catching the enthusiasm of battle, he was forgetting his misfortune when the officer of the regiment with which he fought recognized him. The two had been at enmity.

"Leave these ranks!"

Maynard turned, saw that he was addressed and who addressed him. Throwing down his gun, the hot tears bursting from his eyes, he turned away. Again he was tramping through a cornfield on the flank of a regiment when he saw a division general inspecting the men as they passed forward to an attack. He recognized the general who had sent the spy to him. Their eyes met. Maynard had by this time come to see through the device by which the other had led him into his present position and regarded the officer steadily. The man turned his horse's head and galloped away. There was one man in the army who did not care to look him in the eye.

The day passed with a succession of blows upon an army still too "strung out" for its own good. But they were all successfully resisted. Wherever a place was weak some brigade or division was sent to strengthen it, usually leaving a place where it had been. But all points were strengthened in time. All damage repaired, at least the damage on which hung defeat. The damage to the dead and thirsting wounded scattered along the line for miles could never be repaired. It could be counted and laid down accurately in the official reports, but who can count or repair the hearts broken with every charge, every defense!

And so the sun went down over a field on which there was no victory, no defeat, only suffering and death.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

COMING OF THE RESERVES.

The night has come again. The smoke has rolled away from the battlefield of Chickamauga. There is neither sound of cannon nor musketry, except here and there an occasional picket firing. There is another sound within the dark forest where Thomas' men are resting—the sound of the woodchopper's ax. The commander in chief of the Confederates hears it and knows, with a general's quick perception, that another chance of destroying his enemy is passing. He cannot enter the forest at the dead of night to stop that chopping, and he knows as he hears hundreds of axes replacing the more appalling sounds of the day with the clatter of their blades, and now and again some great tree crashing through its neighbors, that by morning his enemy will be intrenched behind breastworks.

Maynard bivouacked on Thomas' line. The two armies lay too near to each other to light telltale campfires, and as all equipage had been sent to the rear and blankets were scarce the army spent the night shivering. The wood was too thick to see anything above the lower branches. The men needed sleep, but it would be as easy to sleep on the battlefield as in the continuous clatter of those axes. Besides distrust had come upon the whole army. It was an anxious night to the generals, and the men partook of the solicitude of their commanders. It was known that the enemy had been re-enforced from Virginia, Knoxville and other points. It was rumored that Burnside was coming, but Burnside did not come. To a natural fatigue was added that more appalling weariness of being constantly in the presence of death and the certainty that when the soldier should rise in the morning the grim specter would rise with him to haunt him for another day.

There is a streak of gray in the east. The commander in chief of the men in gray listens for the sound of guns in the hands of those he has ordered to begin the attack at daylight and which are to be signal for others. The streak broadens; day comes; the sun rises; it is 8 o'clock. Still all is silent along the line. It is only a mistake, only an order not received or understood by the general who was to lead off, but in that mistake is involved possible failure. With all the vaunted generalship on the field of battle what is it, after all, that turns the tide except the mistakes?

Mark Maynard on that Sunday morning was lying with his body in the dirt and his head on the root of a tree. He dreamed that he had just come in from making a charge at the head of his brigade and was approaching his commander to report a glorious success; that the general said to him after thanking him for his achievement, "Colonel, it will give me pleasure to recommend you for promotion to the rank of brigadier"—

"General!"

He awoke and saw Jakey Slack looking down on him. It was he who had spoken the word "General!"

"General," said Jakey as he saw his friend's eyes open, "it's ben a d——d hard fight."

"For heaven's sake, my boy, where have you been, and what are you doing here? The battle will open soon again this morning. I wonder it hasn't opened already. You must get back."

"I thort I war a sojer."

"Well, Jakey, you are a soldier, that's a fact, and I'm not."

"Reckon I'll git cashyered. I ben away 'thout any furlough."

"Where?"

"Waal, I thort I'd go 'n see Souri afore th' fight cos I moughtn't hev no chance after it. I mought git killed, 'n then I wouldn't be no good nohow."

"Have you seen her?"

"Yas."

"And Laura?" he started up.

"Yas."

"And you told her"—

"Reckon."

Maynard paused in his questions. He dreaded to know how his wife had received the news. Did she condemn him with the rest?

Jakey put his hand in the pocket of his coat and took out a card on which was a picture of Laura holding her child. Maynard seized it, and in a moment his eyes were riveted on it to the exclusion of all other objects. His mind drank in thirstily all it suggested.

"Mark," he exclaimed suddenly, "for these you must win back your spurs."

"Reckon she uns ud like fo' ter hear y' talk thet away," put in Jakey sympathetically.

"Jakey, I'm a changed man. I feel that I am to have a chance to vindicate myself on the field today. For two days I have been fighting in the ranks. I have had only a private's opportunity, and that is to furnish material for the sacrifice demanded by the god of war, while the god only smiles on those who lead the victim. Today—today"—

"Somep'n'll turn up sho', y' bet."

"Come, we must get some breakfast. We'll need it soon. This day will decide the fate of the Army of the Cumberland."

Going to a group of soldiers near by, from whose campfire emanated the pleasing odor of boiling coffee, the two asked and received a breakfast.

A fog hung over the valley of the Chickamauga which screened the two armies from each other. Maynard and Jakey were ignorant of their surroundings a hundred yards distant, so they munched their "hard tack" and swallowed their coffee, quite willing to be hidden from Confederate fire while they were doing so. Meanwhile Jakey gave his friend an account of his trip and how he had arrived on the field at noon the day before.

"How did you find me, Jakey?" asked the hearer.

"Waal, I ast a good many sojers, 'n none of 'em knew whar y' war. 'Bout dark I heard one o' th' cavalry of th' old brigade, our brigade, thet knew y'. He was a-tellin how y' went with 'em in a charge. They all liked ter hev yer do thet away. I ast him whar I mought find y' 'n he reckoned he sor y' goin up this way. So I kem 'n found y. Thet's all."

As he finished Maynard exclaimed:

"Look!"

The fog had suddenly lifted. They were on a ridge which had been fortified during the night, the works resembling a horseshoe. Their position was on the left side of the shoe and commanded a view up the Chattanooga road, which ran directly north from where they were. There a short distance east of the road and overlapping the Union left the lifting mist revealed a line of Confederate gray. As Maynard spoke, with a shout they rushed forward and took possession of the prize they had been trying to grasp for two days. They were between the Union army and Chattanooga.

Leaving Jakey where they were and instructing him to stay there till he should return, Maynard went down to take a hand in the fight. He found a dead soldier, whose musket and cartridge box he seized, and pushing on to the line of firing took position with an infantry regiment. The enemy, unsupported, were driven from the Chattanooga road to a ridge near by, where they halted and gave their pursuers a desperate fight. Then the regiment to which Maynard had allied himself was ordered to another part of the field, and he went with them. Passing through a thick fire of bullets, which were mingled with the larger missiles of cannon, he encountered a sight that has seldom been seen on the field of battle. Crouching under a log was a little girl about 8 years old, who, having got caught in among the disputants, was right in the midst of a battlefield. Maynard never forgot the contrast between the terrified child and the unmerciful scenes surrounding her. Being a volunteer, he was under no man's orders except as he chose to obey them. Falling out of the ranks, he went to the child, took her up in his arms, and while bullets pinged about them and shells screeched above them carried her to the rear, to where he had left Jakey.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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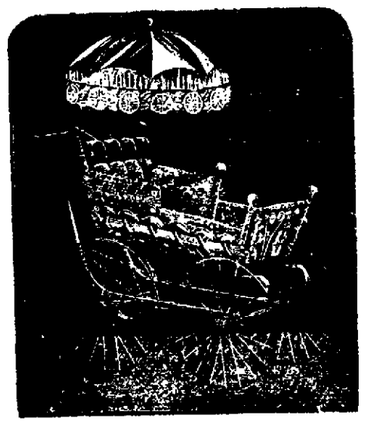

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MISS NELLIE GANTHONY.

in South America. Finding, however, that she possessed the rare art of amusing people, she decided upon striking out on a comparatively new line—for a woman.

She has a repertory of a number of sketches, musical and otherwise, which she gives in a novel and altogether unique manner. She was specially selected by Mr. Pinero to give a monologue in place of the ordinary curtain raiser at Terry's theater, London, and so successful was the experiment that she was re-engaged for two seasons. She made a tour of the chief provincial towns of England and everywhere established herself as a favorite. Last fall she came to America and made a six months' tour of the States, with New York her starting and finishing point, and although she appeared unobtrusively and unheralded she attracted large audiences and received favorable newspaper notices. Last season she toured in South Africa, and her accounts of some of her experiences there are very amusing. She narrates with great glee how on one occasion the president of the Orange Free State appeared at her recital in correct evening dress, but wearing carpet slippers.

Mr. George Grossmith paid her a great compliment at the very commencement of her career by engaging her to represent him at the piano during a period of illness.

She is at all times a very busy woman, for she writes many of her sketches and is also engaged in mastering French. In appearance she is tall and graceful and is possessed of charming manners.

### Riley Grannan on "Fixing Races."

"These turf writers who accuse me of tampering with horses and jockeys seem to think it is an easy thing to fix races," says Riley Grannan, the great turf plunger, "and that I actually fix them so a certain horse will win. I was very much amused last fall by the talk about my playing Henry of Navarre when he won and laying off him when he did not win. The turf writers even went so far as to intimate that I had Henry of Navarre and Domino to run the dead heat. They did not stop to think that it would have been impossible for a dead heat to be run once in ten times and both jockeys trying to accomplish that feat. Suppose I should fix one race. How many men would I have to pay? In anything like a race there would be a dozen to satisfy before any degree of certainty could be had, and after it was done they would bleed the man who profited most by the deal, so that he would come out loser in the end."

### What Will This Year's Record Be?

Bicycle racers, after reviewing the records created during last season, are speculating as to where the one mile figures will be placed this year. Racing authorities in this country predict that, with such men as Johnson, Bald, Tyler, Sanger, Titus and L. Callahan in harness, the one mile track record will be lowered to 1 minute 25 seconds. When Willie Windle reduced the mile record to 2 minutes 25 seconds in 1890, and in the following year lowered it to 2 minutes 21 seconds, the performances were regarded as marvelous. In England early in 1892, when F. J. Osmond, the English champion, rode a mile in 2 minutes 16 seconds, it was not deemed possible to put the record under two minutes. Now the system of record breaking has been improved, and while some remarkable one mile records may be made upon special straightaway courses this year it is the track record that is interesting the majority of riders.

### Bloomers Described by a Humorist.

"The bloomer dress," says a western humorist, "is a pair of trousers very baggy at the knees, abnormally full at the pistol pockets and considerably full where you strike a match. The garment is cut decollete at the south end, and the bottoms tied around the ankles or knees to keep the mice out. You can't put it over your head like you do your shirt nor around you like a corset, but you must sit on the floor and pull it on just as you do your stockings, one foot at a time in each compartment. You can easily tell the right side to have in front by the buttons on the neckband."

## THE WHEELING WORLD.

The class B list numbers 250.

J. C. Knowles, better known as "Centurion," will attempt 200 consecutive centuries in as many days.

William Martin, the famous long distance professional rider, desired to join the amateur ranks, but the L. A. W. refused his petition.

The world's cycling championship races will be decided this year at Cologne, Germany. France expected to have the meeting, but will be compensated by having it in 1896.

J. W. Parsons, the young Australian record breaker, is but 19 years of age. He recently placed the mile record for that country at 2:14 2 5 and holds the ten mile record of 23·58 4 5

## AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG WOMAN.

**Miss Edith Johnston Is Highly Educated in Many Branches of Art.**

A young woman who can paint pictures, write stories, dance, sing and act and do each of them creditably is surely well worth knowing something about. Miss Edith Johnston can claim proficiency in all these accomplishments and still manages to remain an amiable young woman without an abnormally enlarged cranium.

She is a native of Birmingham, England, and while at King Edward's grammar school in that city took the part of Josephine in a children's performance of "H. M. S. Pinafore." Her family suffer-

MISS EDITH JOHNSTON.

ed considerable monetary loss after she left school, so she set to work and earned money by means of her brush In the fall of 1892 she was allowed to sing before Mr D'Oyly Carte, who spoke so enthusiastically of her voice that she went to London and two months later joined the Savoy Theater company. She made her debut in "Jane Annie" and at once became understudy to Miss Emmie Owen, the leading lady. Mr. Carte made her his protege and placed her under efficient teachers to develop her singing and dancing When "Jane-Annie" went on tour, Miss Johnston got the chance to which all understudies so eagerly look forward. Miss Owen sprained her ankle when the company was in Birmingham For a week Miss Johnston took her place and scored a success, proving that, although a prophet cannot, still a prophetess may have honor in her own country.

Since then she has played in "Utopia (Limited)" and "Mirette," leading the dancing girls in the latter opera. In Sir Arthur Sullivan's new opera, "The Chieftain," she takes the part of Maraquita, in which she has made a hit. She was offered a position in W. S. Gilbert's new opera, "His Excellency," but refused it. As before mentioned, she has literary talent and devotes much of her spare time to story writing. She is a warm friend of Mr. J. M. Barrie and Dr. A. Conan Doyle.

### Rothschild's Striped Tandem Team.

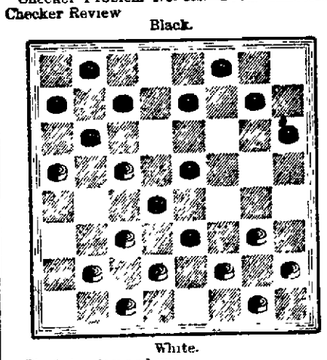
It was Alfred de Rothschild who first interested himself in the training of a team of zebras to tandem work on the road. The Hon Walter Rothschild, the son and heir of Lord Rothschild, took the hint and followed out the idea to complete success, and during last summer he might have been seen almost any morning before breakfast handling his novel and docile steeds round and round Hyde park, London After a time the spectacle became so much advertised that Mr. Rothschild gave up his driving in London and removed his zebras down to Tring, where they now are.

Bonnie Wilmore, 2:14¼, was recently sold by mistake for $490 She was valued at $10,000 and once defeated Nancy Hanks in a trial heat.

## CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 312.—From American Checker Review

Black.

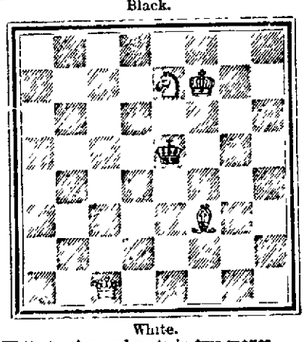


White.

Black to play and win.

Chess Problem No. 312.—By Art Peter.

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Checker problem No. 311:

| Black. | White. |
|---|---|
| 1 23 to 27* | 1. 32 to 23 |
| 2.. 7 to 11 | 2..19 to 16 |
| 3 11 to 20 | 3..23 to 19 |
| 4 20 to 24 | 4 19 to 16 |
| 5 24 to 27 | 5 16 to 11 |
| 6 27 to 31 | 6 11 to 7 |
| 7..31 to 27 | 7 . 7 to 2 |
| 8. 27 to 23 | 8.. 2 to 6 |
| 9..23 to 14 | 9.. 6 to 15 |
| 10..14 to 18, and wins | |

Chess problem No. 311:

| White. | Black. |
|---|---|
| 1..Q to Kt 7 | 1..P on |
| 2..K—K 2 | 2..Any |
| 3..Kt mates | |

## NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

### Military Studies Begun In the School of Brienne.

### HIS WAR GENIUS FORESHADOWED.

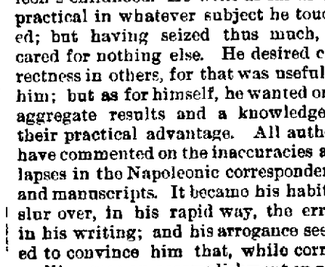
**Defiant in Manner, He Incurred the Animosity of His Fellows—Arrested For Challenging a Schoolmate—Battle of the Snow Fort—Desired to Lead, Not Follow.**

(Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.)

III.—AUTUN AND BRIENNE.

The old town of Autun lies on the left bank of the Arroux, 164 miles southeast of Paris. Here the boys Buonaparte were put to school, in January of 1779. The town is an epitome of European history. It was the capital of the brave Æduans, whom Cæsar overcame in the first year of the Gallic war. Napoleon, in his tenth year, arrived at the gates. He was put under charge of the Abbe Chardon, nephew of the General Marbœuf. The latter devoted himself to the interests of the Buonaparte family, and paid a part of the expenses.

Meanwhile the father and Marbœuf had gone to Versailles, and were assiduous in their efforts to get the boys estab-



NAPOLEON AT TWENTY-TWO

lished as pensioners. The solicitation was that the young fellows should be educated at the expense of the state. Marbœuf invented a fiction, flecked with fact, about the nobility of his wards; and the petition was granted finally as to Napoleon. But Joseph had now passed the limit of his eleventh year, and was no longer eligible—unless by violation of law. He must therefore be diverted to the priesthood, while the younger brother was assigned, at the public charge, to the military academy at Brienne-la-Chapelle, on the right bank of the Aube, in the department of the same name, a hundred and eighteen miles from Paris. Thither he was transferred in the latter part of April, 1779, and was admitted as a cadet.

At Autun, the chief business had been to teach him French. He applied himself closely to this task, but not very successfully. He learned to speak French, brokenly, with an Italian accent. To the end of his life he never acquired a nice knowledge of the adopted tongue. His grammar was broken, his composition thunderstruck, and his spelling heretical. His practical knowledge of the language which he was destined to use for forty-two years in his intercourse with men was sufficient; but his mind was never tolerent of technicalities.

This trait of neglecting the exactitudes was strongly manifested from Napoleon's childhood. He went as far as the practical in whatever subject he touched; but having seized thus much, he cared for nothing else. He desired correctness in others, for that was useful to him; but as for himself, he wanted only aggregate results and a knowledge of their practical advantage. All authors have commented on the inaccuracies and lapses in the Napoleonic correspondence and manuscripts. It became his habit to slur over, in his rapid way, the errors in his writing; and his arrogance seemed to convince him that, while correct spelling was an accomplishment in pedagogues, it was rather a fault in great men.

The young Bonaparte is described by his master as being of solemn demeanor; rarely laughing; never happy or mirthful; no disposition for playing; proud and solitary; easily wounded; always resentful; learning with lightning-like rapidity, but stopping short of correctness; vain of his faculties; patriotism almost morbid; disliking the powerful foreign race with which his lot had been cast; looking back regretfully to Corsica, and (most unboylike) thinking more of his country than he did of his home and mother.

Already, before leaving Autun, the pale little Bonaparte fell into frequent quarrels with his French schoolmates about the Corsican revolution! They insulted him with the charge that his countrymen had been cowards—else they would have won their independence. To this he answered angrily that if the French had outnumbered his people only four to one, the invaders would have been defeated. Military calculation already!

The military academy at Brienne was one of ten of like kind recently established in the kingdom. Besides these, there were two higher schools, one at Paris and the other at La Fleche. This system had superseded another which had failed on account of its unpopularity. The military education and the right thereto was a plum for the nobles. Boys of the Third Estate had therein no part or lot. In the schools were gathered the weakened reproductions of a moribund nobility. The governors of the schools were even as the cadets. The institutions degnerated, until there was a popular reaction against them. There was a reform, headed by the Church. New schools were established, and monks were put in charge of them!

At the time when the boy Napoleon went to Brienne, the remarkable condition was presented of a system of military schools in charge of the monastic fathers. The Brienne academy was conducted by the Minim Fathers, good men in their way, but as sources of inspiration to lads with the gleam of military glory in their brains they were mere dullness and obfuscation! The courses of study were mathematics, geography, history, Latin, modern languages, philosophy, and such poor misnamed science as might be squeezed from the sponge of clerical dogmatism in the eighteenth century.

Such was the disciplinary fare which was offered to the boy Napoleon. He was now far removed from friends and kinsmen. He made the acquaintance of his schoolmates; admired one of them—Bourienne—and seemed to love another—Des Mazis; but his character and manner were rocks of offense to the rest of the hundred and fifty. Nothing more striking has been presented in personal annals than the contrast which the poor Corsican lad, with his solemn face, long, stiff black hair, haughty expression, close-shut Italian mouth, solitary pride of bearing, and unfashionable insular suit, afforded to the throng of noble, mocking effeminates among whom he was washed up as from the sea.

On his entrance into the academy—which was a clean, well-ordered place—Napoleon brought from the Abbe Chardon certificates of moderate proficiency and the usual character-sketch of himself as a pupil. But nothing protected him from the inane animosity of his fellows. They jeered at him in a manner that would have driven a less resolute spirit to despair. Had he been complaisant, he might easily have won peace, if not popularity; but his defiant air seemed to challenge the attacks of the contemptuous crowd.

Deep down in the situation lay the provocation of poverty. The boy perceived the disparagement to which he was subjected on this score; and it maddened him not a little. His most troublesome characteristic was this—that he would not follow in anything. He would lead. He would be first or nothing. Assumption of leadership and the air of it brought on him still greater contumely. The bitterness of the situation sometimes came to the verge of bloodshed. Once he got himself arrested for challenging another to fight him on account of an insulting remark about his father. The sullen boy went muttering to the guard-house. Nor was he restored to condition until Marbœuf had interceded in person with the authorities.

Out of this epoch come some well-known stories of the student Bonaparte at Brienne. In course of time, his fellow-cadets, understanding him better, became first tolerant, and then friendly. Friendship in the case of the proud and arbitrary cadet meant subjection to his will. While he could not be companionable in sports, he could and would command. The existence of the tradition about his dividing his fellows into two armies, building a fort in winter out of snow (building it, too, according to the principles of good engineering!), making a siege, with snowballs for bombs, and with all the seriousness of Genghis Khan carrying the place by storm, may well attest his disposition and growing ascendency at the academy.

The young Napoleon remained at Brienne from April of 1779 to the year 1784. The inspector Keralio, coming from Paris to the military school, discerned in the slender cadet from Ajaccio the hints of promise. The method was in such cases to send up students from the minor academies to the Military School of Paris. Sometimes promotion was made directly to the navy, and this was considered a great honor It appears that the inspector would have had Cadet Bonaparte sent to the fleet; but the officer died before his wish could be fulfilled.

Accordingly, at the end of Napoleon's course at Brienne, he was recommended for promotion to the military school in Paris. At this time, namely, in 1784, when Napoleon was in his sixteenth year, he was personally described by the inspector in the following terms: "M. de Bonaparte (Napoleon), born August 15, 1769. Height, 4 pieds, 10 pouces, 10 lignes (=1 metre, 59 centimetres, 3 millimetres=5 feet, 2.7 inches), is in the fourth class; of good constitution, excellent health, mild disposition (mistake there, Inspector!). Is upright, grateful; conduct very regular; has been always distinguished for his application to mathematics; is fairly acquainted with history and geography; is weak in all accomplishments (very true, Monsieur de Keraliol) and Latin He will make an excellent sailor; deserves promotion to the Military School in Paris."

The character of the young Napoleon at this period of his career reveals in one thing a depth and far-off sigh that might well have belonged to the forceful years of his maturity. The thing related to Joseph, his brother. As early as the coming to Autun, Napoleon excogitated the scheme to lodge his brother on the safe ledge of the priesthood. Thus would he have him out of his way! Given a military career for both, and Joseph must be, by seniority, before him. But nothing shall be before him. Arguments fit for Richelieu are found why Joseph shall enter the Church, rise to distinction, be a Monseigneur, and by that way defend, support and advance the prospects of the family of Buonaparte. As for me, I will accept the hardships of the military life; and maybe something beyond! There are on record several subtle communications written by the young casuist, strongly urging the priestly office as the one thing suitable and advantageous for Joseph. Our future king of Naples or Spain or both, willingly obedient to the imperial scepter, shall testify to our prescience and brotherly wisdom!

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

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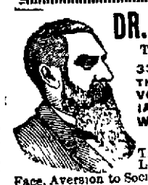

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THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1895


THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT thinks that since the women of Ohio have been given the ballot they should "voluntarily enlarge the scope of their action by organizing for municipal improvement" which could be accomplished in part by planting shade trees. THE INDEPENDENT is nothing if not original.—Salem News.

There is more true religion, poetry and brotherly love to be got out of shade trees than, for instance, the board of education. We are one and indivisible on the shade tree issue, and if we can give direction to our unorganized tree planting proclivities, all the better for civilization. We need shade, and sunshine, clean streets and sewers, and THE INDEPENDENT reiterates that the women would do well to help us along on these lines.

The Cleveland chamber of commerce, according to the Plain Dealer, has definitely endorsed the scheme of connecting Pittsburg with Lake Erie, by ship canal. With intelligent selfishness, the chamber waited until it felt confident that ore could not successfully be shipped direct to Pittsburg by the proposed new route, while Pennsylvania coal could be landed in Cleveland, via canal, at considerably lowered rates. But even from a selfish point of view, it is doubtful if Cleveland has been wise in its generation. The action taken has probably been dictated by a handful of men personally interested in Pennsylvania coal, regardless of the greater body of coal nearer at home, and accessible by ship canal, should one be built through the state of Ohio. From superficial appearances Cleveland has endorsed the route that will make Pittsburg a more formidable competitor than ever, while adding nothing to Cleveland's resources that could not be gained by the construction of the Ohio and Muskingum river canal.

## OUR WOMEN.

A correspondent comments unfavorably upon the observations of THE INDEPENDENT respecting the woman's ticket. He inquires if the absolute nomination of four candidates, this week, by a joint committee from both the old parties, is not a "star chamber process," too. This correspondent has not followed events carefully. The joint committee was appointed by public caucuses, to which all citizens were openly invited, and the calling of an other caucus for tonight, to consider the work of this committee, abundantly proves that the people are keeping in close touch with their representatives. It should be borne in mind that the organized woman voters went into business to rebuke the old method of nominating and electing candidates, but in doing so fell into the error of closing their books before even their own members realized the extent of the programme. As the case stands, their attitude, with a great deal of respect and most friendly feeling, is that of Satan rebuking sin. Much could be said of the former manner of preparing a ticket for the board of education, but that is all dead and gone now. We are living in the present, and we are every one of us hard and fast friends of the American school system. There are, perhaps, differences in some minor respects, but on the general proposition that the character and efficiency of our schools must be maintained and uplifted, we are all standing shoulder to shoulder. THE INDEPENDENT sees a good deal that is humorous, whimsical and inconsistent in the existing condition of affairs, but soberly speaking, it sees nothing but good in the ultimate settlement of the issues, and it believes that the woman influence will throw safeguards around our schools and around our school children. It sincerely regrets that in taking their first step into politics they have been misguided and have frittered away their opportunity, but it never for one moment doubts that in the end they will emerge triumphantly and justify the best that has been said of them.

## THE INDEPENDENT TICKET.

The ladies of the Equal Rights Association, who quietly but firmly got themselves together Friday afternoon and nominated three women for the board of education made selections that did credit to their intelligence and would grace any board, educational or otherwise. As for Mr. Horace Brown, whom they also nominated, "it was his fust offence and he can prove an alibi." He was probably chosen because he is president of this company, and THE INDEPENDENT fully appreciates the force of this delicate compliment. The ticket is so thoroughly good, that as it goes thundering down the corridors of time, doomed to certain steel bound and copper riveted defeat, it will be a comfort to its sponsors to know that at least it was superior to criticism. Nor will the ladies of the Equal Rights Association have failed to accomplish a permanent result. For them it will be to say that they succeeded in hastening the day of ward nominations for the board of education, and thus, incidentally, disfranchised about half of their own members who reside in the one ward entitled to no additional members at the first regular election held in Ohio, after the passage of the suffrage law. But let that pass!

The Equal Rights Association, consisting perhaps of sixty members, active and nominal, has generously conceded to the down trodden male sex the right to half of the total membership of the board, and has relieved the 2 000 women, more or less, entitled to vote, but not members of the Equal Rights Association, of any share in making the nominations of the new woman's party, whose shibboleth is "equal rights for all, and special privilege to none" But let that pass too!

In the meantime, although the leaders of the Equal Rights Association have declared it their unalterable purpose never to unite with the two old machines that cling like the cuttle fish to the body politic, the Grand Old Party of Republicanism holds out its welcoming hands to the woman voters of Massillon, just as it holds out its hands to all qualified voters, without regard to sex, race, color or previous condition of servitude. To the extent that the law permits them to participate in public elections they are welcome at its caucuses, primaries and meetings It is their right, and they are welcome to it.

## MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The Ohio State Board of Commerce promises to take up a question of more importance to the citizens of the state than any other now before them. Through its committee on municipal government it has reported suggestions, based upon information, or rather the lack of it, obtained from the smaller cities of Ohio The committee declares that one-third of the laws of Ohio consist of special acts applying to the government of the four large cities alone.

As one of the results of this condition of affairs, it is almost impossible to make accurate comparison between the operating expenses of the various departments in the respective cities. In some cities, the actual cost for the same kind of service appears to be from 40 to 100 per cent. greater than in others. But the number and work of these departments vary so greatly, and the reports thereof are so involved and complicated with other matters, that it is a work of great difficulty to ascertain what the actual cost is. Under a reform system of municipal government which would divide the cities of the state into two classes, as for instance those of 50,000 population or more in one class, and those less than 50,000 in another, and making for the present no change in the government of villages and hamlets, for which there appears to be no pressing demand, it would be easily practicable for the state authorities to secure a uniform system of accounting, and of reports which would afford the opportunity for instructive comparison, and thereby lead to a reduction in the expenses of such departments in any of the cities as appear to haven bee magnified beyond true importance and necessity.

The division of the cities into a large number of small wards results most disastrously to the general good by leading to the election of councilmen who strenuously promote the interest of their respective sections by log rolling and other devices at the expense of the general good. The need of reform that shall go to the root of the matter is strikingly shown by the large annual increase in municipal bonded indebtedness and by the enormous increase in the departmental expense of many of our cities. The cost of some of these departments has doubled within five years and quadrupled in ten, far in excess of the growth in population and in the tax duplicates.

With the view to a widespread discussion of this great question by the intelligent citizens af the state, and for the purpose of crystalizing public sentiment on definite lines, the committee recommend suggestions, which may be made the basis for discussion.

1st. That the management of municipal affairs is a matter of business and not of politics, and that an earnest effort should be made to bring about a complete divorcement of municipal government from partisanship.

2nd. That a simple and uniform system of government should be provided for the municipalities of the state.

3rd. That all the subordinate positions in municipal government should be placed under civil service regulations, so that competent officials, without regard of their party affiliations, may hold such positions during good behavior and efficiency.

4th. That the power of removal from subordinate positions for cause should be vested in the responsible officers of city government, to the end that dishonest, dishonorable and inefficient officials and employes may be instantly removed.

5th. That compulsory voting should be provided for, if practicable, at all municipal elections.

# PITTSBURG MINERS OUT.

## THEY DEMAND THE OLD 69 CENT RATE OF PAY.

**Operators are Taken by Surprise—Fifteen Thousand Men in Pennsylvania Quit Work—Mr. Zerbe Thinks that the Trouble will Soon Blow Over.**

PITTSBURG, March 5.—The 15,000 coal miners of the Pittsburg district struck last night. This will be sensational news to the coal operators, as few thought the diggers would take them unawares. The miners met in convention Monday, and by a vote of 46 to 15 decided to make a determined stand for the sixty nine cent rate. When the convention adjourned orders were telegraphed to every pit in the district ordering the men not to mine another ounce of coal, and as they have an almost perfect organization the order will be obeyed.

The officers of the miners' union some days ago determined to precipitate the trouble on the employers without giving the latter an hour's notice. To deceive them President Cairns was sent to Cleveland to gather data in regard to the condition of the trade, and the probability of the lake shipping season opening earlier than usual. Mr. Cairns returned to Pittsburg and gave out a statement that it was a bad time to strike as the lakes would not open earlier than usual. The operators were taken off their guard. They expected the miners' convention called for today would refuse to sanction a strike The convention met in K. of L hall. Sixty-one delegates, representing every mine, were present.

They came prepared for business and lost no time transacting it. After a debate of several hours the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that we co operate with the river miners in their demands for sixty nine cents per ton, and that we suspend work immediately and remain out until the demand is granted"

The fifteen who voted against the resolution said they favored a strike when the lake shipping season opens An immediate result of the strike will be an advance in the price of coal The supply on hand at present is not very large and will soon be exhausted. A meeting of the new association of coal operators formed last week will be held tomorrow. This is the first meeting, and the action will be watched by the strikers.

### MR. ZERBE'S OPINION.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—J. B Zerbe attaches little importance to the strike in the Pittsburg district. "It will not last long," he said, "times are too hard." Asked if it was not the desire of the Ohio operators that the Pittsburg men should receive sixty nine cents for their work, Mr. Zerbe said it was true, but he did not think there was much chance of accomplishing that end.

### MASSILLON OPERATORS' OPINION.

Operators J. P. Burton and J. F. Pocock, of this city, expressed themselves today as being of the opinion that the Pittsburg district strike would have no effect upon miners of Ohio. The Massillon operators believe that the Pittsburg controversy will be but short lived.

## HE ASKS FOR FAIR PLAY.

**A Gallant Gentleman Comes to the Rescue of the Ladies.**

MR. EDITOR—We noticed your comment, in your issue of the 4th, on the proceedings of the ladies of the Equal Rights Association in placing in nomination candidates for the board of education, designating it as a "star chamber act," which would not and should not be endorsed by the voters of our city. Your position editorially on the various business matters and on political questions is, usually, the most tenable, supported by broad and liberal views, but you view with less consideration the efforts of our newly made voters to place candidates in the field for whom they would delight to cast their first vote, than with your own old party colleagues.

If the action of the ladies at their meeting last Friday was unwarranted in placing in nomination a ticket, to be voted for at the April election, what would you designate the action of the committee of six, three Republicans and three Democrats, who named three candidates for their respective parties, and for which, unless the ladies and Populists place separate tickets in the field, it would be useless to vote, as the voter has no choice, but to vote the parties named?

These six men simply name the members of the board of education and in fact, has this not been the practice for some years? The board of education have heretofore designated their own successors, the voter not knowing until he reached the polls on election day who the candidates were, when he was handed a ballot, containing just the number of names required to fill the vacancies. The intelligent voter never had any trouble in deciding for whom he should vote, as he was told "that is the ticket—all to be elected." As to who chose the candidates it must be kept a secret to the common voter. Oh, what a government by the people and for the people!

Please don't be so critical with our ladies in this matter, they are only beginners, and will manage the caucus with as much cunning and political sagacity after a few years practice as their brethren, now in the old camps. Please explain the method of "fixing" the school board ticket that you would now have adopted. A VOTER.

### Ikirt Was on the List.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—By the shrewd move of including a little amendment in the sundry civil appropriation bill, at a late moment, eighteen, members who will come to the next congress will find that they will have no appointments of cadets to the naval academy at their disposal. Among them will be Congressman R. W. Tayler, of Ohio, as his predecessor, Mr. Ikirt, secured the nomination of T. J. Morris, of Wellsville.

### The Reimers Laughed.

It is reported that the Reimers stood and laughed at the excited people when the last Dalton fire broke out.—Orrville Crescent.

## KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.

**Freeman S. Miller Meets With Sudden Death.**

Freeman S. Miller, of Nimisila, was found on the roadbed between the C. A & C. and the the B. & O. railroads near Barberton, Sunday. The body was warm when found. There were several large cuts over the left eye and the scalp had been torn away for several inches. Coroner states that death was caused by a fracture of the skull over the left temple. A large clot of blood had also formed at the back of the brain, and the official verdict is that death was the result of an injury which produced a fracture of the skull. The body was sent to Canal Fulton. He was a blacksmith, and leaves four children. His wife died a month ago.

What he was doing on the track so early in the morning is not known, and his friends believe that while returning from Akron he jumped from the train and was killed. On what road he met his death is not known, but as money and other valuables were found on his clothing there is no suspicion of foul play connected with the case.

## SHOT NEAR OSNABURG.

**David Miller Probably Murdered by Highwaymen.**

David Miller, a farmer residing near Osnaburg was attacked on the highway on Saturday night by two negroes. He showed fight, when one of the robbers drew a revolver and shot Miller through the body The ball entered just below the heart. Mr. Miller sank to the ground and was unconscious when picked up. The wound will prove fatal The assassins took to their heels, but a posse of Osnaburg citizens headed by Sheriff Doll, are on their trail. Mr. Miller is married and has a large family.

## DEATH OF JOHN A. BLACK.

**A Pioneer for Fifty Years a Resident of Stark County.**

John A. Black died at 1:30 Tuesday morning, at the residence of his son Charles Black, of heart trouble and dropsy. Mr. Black was a native of Northamptonshire, England, and was 79 years of age. He came to this country in 1837; and settled in Perry township, living east of Massillon, He was successful as a farmer, and reared a family of eight children, of whom six are still living. His wife has been dead some time. Mr. Black was known and respected in a wide circle of friends The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon, at 1:30, from his son's residence, 105 Park street.

### Danger in a Garden Rake.

Charles Oertel, who resides in the south end, met with a very painful accident Friday. Oertel was attending to some small duties in the barn at his home when he tripped over a hoop and fell, striking a rake that was lying near by. One of the rusty prongs penetrated the left knee to the bone. His knee has swelled greatly and bad results are feared from the accident.

### Miss Brannan Declines.

Miss Sarah Brannan called at THE INDEPENDENT office this morning to say that all the king's horses and all the king's men could not induce her to accept the Populist nomination for the board of education. Miss Brannan insists upon her right to control her own name, and wishes her declination, with proper thanks, to be accepted.

### Mr. Brown, This is Love

The ladies of the Equal Rights Association, of Massillon, have nominated a man as one of their candidates for board of education. This is love.—Salem News.

### A Battle Scarred Veteran

Nearly everyone in Medina county, O., knows Stephen Rolph, of River Styx, the one legged veteran, who lost his leg at Winchester, Va., March 23, '62. In all probability the exposure and privations of army service, the effects of which are felt as they grow older by nearly all old soldiers, were the cause of the serious nervous prostration and sleeplessness of which Comrade Rolph complained. He says:

"People hereabouts know me pretty well, but you can tell others that I was down for about six months with nervous prostration and sleeplessness for which I tried various doctors and medicines, but Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer has done me more good than all the doctoring I had done. The first bottle gave me such great relief that I have used several and feel almost restored to my former good health"

Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer can be relied upon by any who are suffering from nervous troubles, sleeplessness, etc. If all tired out and run down you need a reliable nerve and system tonic and health restorer as this remedy is. Sold in Massillon by Morganthaler & Heister, Z. T. Baltzly and F. E. Seaman, and by all dealers everwhere.

### Woman a ——?

Woman is a conundrum, most decidedly. Still we do not propose to give her up. Let a woman have her health and spirits and she is the sunshine of the house. But suppose she is sick, what then? Why, than there is a shadow over all the house. Happily in thousands of homes, shadows have been removed. Thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the diseases and weakness incident to their sex have been removed, and with health restored their bright spirits have come back, and the household has passed from the winter of its discontent to a glad summer of comfort O, suffering women, for your own sakes, and for the sakes of those about you, use these simple means and be healed. The only remedy so effective in nervous and general prostration. "Female Weakness," periodical pains, irregularities and kindred ailments, that it increases in sale every year.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine I handle, and as a seller leads all other preparations in this market. I recommend it because it is the best medicine I ever handled for coughs, colds and croup. A. W. Baldridge, Millersville, Ill. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

# A REWARD IS OFFERED.

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS; WANT TO SECURE MILLER'S ASSASSINS.

**W. O. Myers Sues Charles Reynolds for $30,000—The Unpleasant Outcome of a Trip to the World's Fair—T. B. Young Assigns to R. B. Sell.**

CANTON, March 5.—The county commissioners, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, passed a resolution offering $100 reward each for the arrest and conviction of the two negroes who fired upon and mortally wounded David Miller, of Osnaburg.

Thomas J. Young has assigned to R. B Sell. The assets are estimated at $6,000; liabilities not estimated. Young conducted a wholesale commission house in Cherry street. His personal and real estate is considered to be worth $6,000

A. C. Strang has been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Genter, late of Alliance.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Frank Swollen and Flora Grossman, of Paris; John Parks and Etta Raff, of Canton.

### HE ASKS FOR DAMAGES

Wm. O. Myers claiming that Charles Reynolds alienated the affections of his wife Caroline Myers, has commenced an action in court whereby he petitions for damages in the sum of $30,000. In 1893 the plaintiff claims that Mrs Myers and Mr. Reynolds left for the World's Fair and have since resided in Chicago. For being thus dishonored, Myers asks for $10,000; for the loss of his wife, $10,000; and $10,000 for general injuries. W. O Myers was at one time a prominent business man in Canton and Mrs. Myers is the daughter of George Lawrence, once a wealthy resident of this city, but who is now living in California. Charles Reynolds is a retired capitalist At torney, Welty and Taylor are retained by the plaintiff, and the defendant, who is now in Canton, has secured the services of Baldwin and Shields.

### Court House and County.

CANTON, March 4.—The will of Ulrich Baimer of Paris township, has been filed.

E G. Bowers has been appointed guardian of Cora V. Umbenhower, of Tuscarawas township

W. E. Smith has been appointed guardian of Sarah Kandel and Homer C. and Robert W. Kandel, of Jackson township.

Wm. L Bach is the appointed guardian of Edna and Charlotte Bach, of Navarre.

Leroy D Henderson has been adjudged insane.

George W. Powell, of Marlboro township, has assigned to A. M. McCarty, of Canton. The assets are estimated at $2,800; the liabilities are not estimated.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Fred Everhart and Maggie McDonald and Charlees McElravy and Mary M. Werner, of Osnaberg, and Aaron Shoemaker and Carrie Raber, of Greentown.

Thus far the efforts of the sheriff to effect the capture of the two negroes who fatally wounded David Miller, have been unsuccessful

### Circuit Court Decisions.

CANTON, March. 4.—The decisions of the circuit court this morning were rendered as follows: Fannie L Valentine vs the Alliance Standard Review Publishing Company, the decision of the lower court was sustained. The plaintiff secured judgment in the sum of $1,800.

Daniel E Reemsnyder vs. John Galt & Sons, petition in error, in which $1 115 is involved. The lower court was sustained

The Pike Township Mutual Insurance Company vs. John Elsessor, in error Elsessor's property was damaged by fire to the extent of $600, and he recovered judgment in that sum. The company claimed the loss was rated too high. The lower court was sustained.

Joseph Effinger vs. state of Ohio. In error. Effinger was prosecuted for keeping his saloon open on Sunday Error was found in the proceedings and the decision reversed.

CANTON, March 6.—Annie Caskey and Harvey E. Caskey were married at Robertsville in May, 1887. Since that time the husband has been guilty of gross neglect willfully absenting himself from his wife since April 1, 1892, leaving nothing to support their children. In a petition filed in court this morning Annie Caskey prays that she may be decreed a divorce and that she may be granted the custody of the children.

Frederick W. Hookway began action in court this morning against James M. Bayliss petitioning for judgment in the sum of $238 75 The amount is alleged to be due on a certain promissory note given by the defendant and for costs for judgment in Justice Paul's court.

John Augustine was granted a divorce from Mary Augustine by Judge McCarty this morning.

Orlando C. Volkmor has been appointed guardian of Byron and David Owens, minors.

A marriage license has been granted to Monroe C. Meeker and Sarah C. Meeker, of Canton They were divorced ten years again, and agreed to try it again.

### Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

Mystic Cure for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits; 75 cents. Sold by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists, Massillon.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.


CHEW AND SMOKE MAIL POUCH THE PUREST THE BEST

PURE HARMLESS SATISFYING

NICOTINE NEUTRALIZED


# FLAGS ARE NOW FLYING.

## NOON MARKED THE HOUR OF THE DISSOLUTION OF CONGRESS.

**Russell & Co. Announce the Glad News of the End of the Reign of Democracy—Everybody Knows Why the Flags are out Without Inquiring**

(From Monday's Daily.)

As the big clock in Russell & Co's office approached 12, Monday noon, willing hands stood at every flag staff on the works, and when the hour struck, Old Glory was raised in the air and has been flapping its broad

folds ever since. The hour marked the death of the fifty third congress, the end of untrammeled Democratic administration, and the dawning era of prosperity under the G. O. P. And even since those flags went up, THE INDEPENDENT'S telephone bell has been ringing and the wires have been kept hot with this information for apparently every man woman and child in town is in sympathy with the idea behind those fluttering flags.

## HEADACHE NOT A DISEASE.

**Only a Symptom of a Disturbance Elsewhere.**

Headaches are so common that it is seldom any one stops to think that they are an effect and not a cause. An overloaded stomach, a jag, a bilious attack, a cold in the head, all cause headaches, but what is far more common is what is known as a catarrhal headache. "About ninety people out of a hundred," says a well known physician in Cincinnati, "have catarrh and comparatively few know it." A headache is one of the effects that a sharp attack of catarrh will often produce. Any person who is in doubt as to the cause of their headache would do well to obtain a jar of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm, which is a specific for a catarrhal headache as well as for a cold in the head. A few applications of this Remedy, snuffed up the nostrils thoroughly, will relieve almost any ordinary case of catarrhal headache. This remedy has become exceedingly popular and is now a household remedy.

E. A. REEDER,
Sec'y and Auditor Paragon Oil Co.,
60 E. Broad St., Columbus, O

In a letter to Pretzinger Bros., under date of Sept. 24, '94, says: "I had terrible headaches and was so nervous that it was almost impossible to do any work All medicines had failed to have any effect, when I accidently came across one of your circulars and was tempted to try your remedy. Since being cured by Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm I enjoy perfect health and for the first time in 18 years am robust and strong. I cannot say too much in praise of this invaluable medicine." For catarrh, cold in the head, catarrhal deafness and earache in children, try this remedy—50 cents a jar. You will obtain instant relief.

Pretzinger Bros, Chemists, Dayton, Ohio, will send sample of this remedy on receipt of a two cent stamp.

### Ladies will Organize

Preliminary steps were taken by the ladies of the St. Mary's church Sunday evening for the permanent organization of a branch of the Ladies' Mutual Benefit Association. The meeting was held at the school hall of the St. Mary's church and was largely attended, there being about 140 ladies present. A committee was appointed to adopt the constitution of the society and to report at the next meeting, to be held next Sunday. Temporary officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Nicholas Hansen, president, and Mrs. William Sonnhalter, secretary.

### Mr. Erhard's Purchase

K. F Erhard, purchaser of the Lake shops, humorously suggests that he may convert them into an opera house and beer garden, but it is pretty thoroughly believed that Mr. Erhard knows about what he is going to do with his purchase, and that the plant will not be idle long. If a first class machine shop should be organized no one need be surprised. Mr. Erhard is a shrewd and competent business man, and his ownership is regarded with favor.

### Ought to Be Successful.

Reinohld Oertel leaves today for Jersey City, N. J., where he has purchased a half interest in a meat market. Mr. Oertel understands the meat business thoroughly, and for the past year he has been attending a first class college at Chicago, where he has acquired a splendid business education.

The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla, once fairly tried, becomes favorite spring medicine, speaks volumes for its excellence and merit.

## THE ROADS WERE BAD

**And so the Prisoners were Allowed to Stay at Home Until Monday.**

Concerning the sensational charges against prominent citizens of Mt. Eaton, mentioned in Saturday's INDEPENDENT, the Wooster Republican says:

Sheriff Garver early Saturday morning went to Mt. Eaton, where he placed John Schleffly, Simon Schleffly and Louis Kline under arrest for alleged burglary. Sheriff Garver made the arrests without creating any excitement. He put up at the Lucas House and sent word that he wished to see them. The men all came quickly and when informed of the sheriff's mission were greatly surprised. As their arrest was unexpected and the roads so bad they stated that they would prefer coming up on Monday, when they would give bond for their appearance. Sheriff Garver was satisfied that they would not run away and left them with the understanding that they would appear on Monday.

### Carl Browne Returns.

Carl Browne returned to Massillon Saturday, and Kansas papers report him quite successful in getting the Populist editors, in national convention assembled there, to not only endorse Mr. Coxey's plan, but to thank him as well for his work. Mr. Browne also spoke in Ottumwa, Ia., and organized a club. He spent one day with his brother at Newton, Ia., and visited his father's grave in the soldier's cemetery near the latter place He says that the convention sat down hard on those Populist leaders and congressmen who are doing all they can to turn the People's party over to the "silver bugs," as the single silver plank politicians are now dubbed by Populists. A committee was appointed to visit Washington and see the national chairman, Taubeneck, and the congressmen and senators, and tell them to call a halt in such course. General Weaver, the late standard bearer of the party, is among the number that is to be talked to on this matter.

### The Women Candidates Endorsed.

The People's party central committee met Saturday night and decided to endorse the nominations of the Massillon Equal Rights Association for members of the school board with the exception of Mrs. Florence Smith, candidate from the fourth ward. This exception was made because the party already has a candidate, Henry Howald, residing in that ward. As Horace C. Brown, one of the Equal Rights nominees, had declined the honor, the Populists selected Miss Sarah Brannan to take his place.

### For Consumptives

ALTOONA, Pa., May 25, 1894.
The Bayer Medicine Co., Toledo, O:

Gentlemen: Please send me two dozen of your Dr. Bayer's German Cough Syrup I have a lady customer who has been sick with a severe cough for 15 years She has tried everything and received no relief. I sold her a bottle of your Syrup, and it helped her at once. I can build up a large trade in your article this coming winter, and will buy it in gross lots.

Respectfully yours,
GEO SCHIMMINGER,
Druggist.

For sale at all drug stores.

### Every Young Man

Should be possessed of a certain information without which millions contract pernicious and most destructive habits—habits which make young men permanently aged, pale, haggard, listless, devoid of ambition, easily tired, languid, forgetful and incapable; fill mad houses and swell the list of suicides; separate husbands and wives; bring untold suffering to millions, even unto the third and fourth generation. Parents guardians and philanthropists can do no better service to the rising generation than to place in their hands the information and warnings contained in the little book carefully prepared by an association of medical men who have had vast experience in dealing with the grave maladies here hinted at, and who feel that they owe it to humanity to warn the young of the land against certain destructive habits, which are far more prevalent than any layman can imagine, and which if persisted in gradually undermine the constitution and health, and destroy the future happiness of the victim. Cut out this notice and enclose it with ten cents in stamps (to pay postage) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y, and the book will be sent, secure from observation, in a plain sealed envelope.

O. H. Rudolph will close out his entire line of clocks, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.


Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

**Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.**

John Ertle, of Front street, is quite ill.

Born to Mr. and Mrs Charles Mendlein, 85 Jarvis avenue, a daughter.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Warth, of Orrville, formerly of this city, twins, a boy and girl.

Populists forgot to nominate for township treasurer last week. The omission has been supplied by the selection of Maylon Snavely.

City Treasurer Paul Kirchhoffer paid out today in the neighborhood of $11,000. This includes the salaries of teachers and janitors of the public schools.

A vestry meeting was held at St. Timothy's church last night. It was decided to commence work on the new parish building as soon as the weather will permit.

The Presbyterian Christian Endeavor Society elected the following officers: President, S. R. Bachtel; vice president, Miss May Martin; secretary and treasurer, Miss Jennie Haring.

Charles Oertel, the young man who fell upon a rake several days ago, ventured out last evening and again fell on the icy sidewalk, wrenching his injured leg and causing it to be very sore.

Fair skating is to be had at Meyer's lake. Louis P. Lipps and Will Banhart went over Monday night, and say that except for themselves the frozen surface was deserted, although it afforded excellent sport

The leaders in the reformed Christian Endeavor society are Mrs. Susan E. McIntosh, March 12; Harvey Stoner, March 19; Jeremiah Hartman, March 26, and Nora Dinnis, April 2. The society is adding new members every month.

Manias Harold has taken a position as engineer at Warthorst's stone quarry Mr. Harrold has been a victim of inflammatory rheumatism for over a year past, and his friends will be pleased to learn that he has sufficiently recovered to resume work.

The Republicans of Tuscaarwas township are requested to meet at their regular voting places in West Brookfield, Pigeon Run and East Greenville on Saturday evening, March 9, for the purpose of nominating officers for the coming election.

Sheriff Doll, two deputies and Special Officer McCourt passed through the city this afternoon enroute for Canton. They have made strenuous efforts to effect the capture of the negro highwaymen who fatally wounded David Miller on Sunday night, but thus far have been unsuccessful.

David Clark was called to Cambridge Monday morning by the death of his brother-in-law, James Bingham, which occured last night. James Bingham was well known in this city, having been a resident of the West Side for many years prior to his removal to Cambridge. He was about 45 years of age and leaves a wife and family.

Lawyer Pauley has had a unique experience. A newcomer in town, he had scarcely located himself before the Populists came to him to offer him the nomination for city solicitor. Then the Democrats, who are hunting high and low for a candidate, came around with a similar offer. He declined both offers, for, like Mr. Pinn, who also declines, he is a Republican.

Mrs. Mary Jane Simpson, wife of John Simpson, night clerk at the Hotel Sailer, died at 9:30 o'clock Sunday night, of heart disease. Mrs. Simpson was 29 years of age and had been ill but one week. The death came very unexpected as she had appeared to be much better for the past few days. Mrs. Simpson had been a resident of this city for about six months.

A. J. Richeimer again commenced proceedings in 'Squire Sibila's court, Tuesday, against the C., L. & W railroad to recover damages in the sum of $205 Mr. Richeimer brought suit against the company in the same court sometime ago and was awarded judgment in the fall amount asked for. The company carried the case to a higher court, where it was dismissed.

The Rev. C. F. Floto has received a call to the Lutheran pastorate of Dysons, Guernsey county, Ohio, and will take charge there April 1st. He will be away over Sunday to pay a visit to his new field. The Rev. R. H. Gwiner, of Ashland, O., will preach in the Lutheran church, at West Brookfield, Sunday, March 10, at 10:30 a. m. and at West Lebanon at 2:30 p. m. of the same day.

The joke seems to be on THE INDEPENDENT. The Youngstown Vindicater quotes this paragraph: "About forty friends held a surprise party on Elmer Geis at his home in West Tremont street, Monday evening. The time was passed with games. Luncheon was served at 11 o'clock," and unkindly asks, "Did they stand or sit on Elmer?"

There is a vandal in this city who makes it his business to wrench the iron bars of the gate posts at St. Paul's church as often as an opportunity permits itself. It must be a very malicious spirit that can find pleasure in such wanton destruction. If caught he will be dealt with accordingly. But perhaps this notice will do no good. A man with such a spirit usually can't read.

State School Commissioner Corson has written to Member Henry Huber, of the board of education, enclosing the revised law of 1894, and stating that if Massillon has 10,000 population or over, members of the board of education must be elected by wards, according to section 3898, R. S. He concludes, "I do not see how you can avoid following the directions in this statute."

The water said to have caused thirty-seven cases of typhoid fever at Canal Dover and New Philadelphia, has been examined by Dr. Probst, secretary of the state board of health, and Josiah Hartzell, of Canton. Water was collected from both cities and examined and found to contain bacillus that are thought to be typhoid fever germs. When injected into rats it killed them, producing symptoms resembling typhoid fever.

Dick Aston, the pugilist of Forty Corners who deposited $50 with Josh Emerson as a forfeit to meet Mickey Burns, has been refunded his money as the stakeholder thought that Burns had had sufficient time in which to cover the forfeit. Burns is universally conceded by sporting people to be the better man but he apparently fears Aston.

The long distance Central Union telephone line was opened between Massillon and Canal Dover, Tuesday night. One hundred leading citizens of Canal Dover assembled, and heard a recital by the Arion Quartette, sing ing through the long distance instrument, located in THE INDEPENDENT office, at Massillon Manager Johnson was master of the ceremonies, and the opening was a success.

The Wooster Republican says: "Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly, who have decided to go into politics for the avowed purpose of securing the erection of a market house, when they pay the taxes for it and find how little good they get out of it, may then listen and learn from their brethren in other towns that have tried the experiment. The theory is beautiful; the practice is quite otherwise."

### A CARD FROM MR. WILLIAMS.

**He Cannot be a Candidate for the Second Ward.**

MR EDITOR: I assure you I had no knowledge before hand of the presentation of my name for membership in the city council, and while I thank those who may have any favorable impressions of my abilities as a statesman, I regret that they have not, in the light afforded by the last congress, been able to see 'ere this what they were missing by my absence in Washington, or most any body else, for that matter.

I was never a candidate for office but twice in my life, and was then induced to become such through a desire to see the position filled by a real nice man, but I regret that there were several who were not animated by the same gentle spirit of brotherly kindness, and I attended the inauguration of the other fellow, with regrets. And if you and the people of Massillon will forgive me for my misconception of the kind of man they desired in those instances, I promise you I will make no similar mistakes.

I regret to say that I have wasted several years of my life in rather a fulsome desire to serve my country men, and it has taken me about thirty-three years to find it out.

I regret, considering what the people are missing, that I have no desire to be the candidate of any party, or all of them combined, for any political position. I would rather lead the quiet, peaceful life of any honest man. I have consulted my wife in this matter, as I do in all things, and since she is about the only person in the whole world who says she enjoys my society, I regret to say I will be compelled to put in my evenings at the home fireside and prayer meeting, which would be unbecoming in me as a councilman, I am sure.

Besides, my abilities as a legislator would have to undergo considerable polishing to meet the elegance of diction and high standard of parliamentary excellence which pervades the atmosphere of the council chamber, and I regret to say that the mantle will have to fall on someone more fitted to the position

Again I regret to say that were I elected it would entail the city in great financial difficulties, for I have already received notice from some progressive citizens that my legislative career would be cut short with one term unless I had ashes put on all the by paths of my constituents, have constructed a sewer from Green street to the river, and two sewers over on the East Side in which my friend Charles Moody is interested; have an electric light put up on Walnut street, which the men employed at W. R. Harrison's works and Petersburg residents have been asking for about a year now; and in addition to this in consideration of past favors from my friend Joe Grapewine, I would be compelled to secure the erection of a market house, on the vacant corner opposite the Hotel Massillon, in order to save him his present long walk, which would entail the city in litigation with the Pennsylvania, Ry. Company. Then I have been notified of enough ditches, crossings, etc, to look after to take up my Sundays for the next six months to come, which would be out of place in me to attend to on account of my gentle Sunday school nature In fact life is too important and full of good things for this kind of pleasure. This is why, I regret to say, those who would take great pleasure in casting a ballot against me, will have to forego the sensation for the present

Regretfully yours,
J. H. WILLIAMS.

### BOOK KNOWLEDGE

Is not the only thing requisite in a physician. Unless he is born for the business, unless he has the subtle, indefinable power of looking through a man and seeing the disease in its most secret hiding place, he will never be a good physician, even though he graduated from a German university. An illustration of the great advantage given to a man by an inborn power of diagnosis is seen in the results of the practice of Dr Ottman. This eminent doctor has had, to be sure, all the advantages of thorough college training training and widespread experience which the most ambitious physicians could desire; but by the side of others who have that fitness and nothing else, he stands out preeminent. His cures are remarkable. They are worked in cases which seem utterly hopeless, and no one, no matter what his malady, should despair until after consulting Dr. Ottman.

Dr. Ottman, of Columbus, O., by request of many friends and patients has decided to visit Massillon, O., Wednesday, March 13th, 1895. Consultation free and strictly confidential in the private parlors of the Hotel Conrad, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. One day only.

Do you want engraving properly done? Anything from a calling card to a wedding invitation. See the Independent Co. for prices.

# COUNCIL'S CLOSING DAYS.

### THE CITY CLERK'S ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTED.

**An Apportionment of the Funds for the Next Six Months—Mr. Erhard Complains About Sewer Construction—The City Figures in Another Lawsuit—Bills Paid**

The city council met in regular session on Tuesday night with all members present. Owing to the late appearance of President Young, President pro tem Matthews called the meeting to order Mr. Matthews occupied the chair throughout the meeting.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

The annual statement of the city clerk was presented reporting $38,610 96 in the treasury. On Member Reed's motion the report was accepted and ordered printed.

The street commissioner reported an expenditure of $91 65 for the two weeks ending March 2 This report was accepted and ordered paid on Mr. Young's motion.

A communication from Mayor Schott stated that he had been notified that a foreclosure case existed in which R W. McCaughey was named as the plaintiff and the city of Massillon as one of the defendants The action applies to the Taylor Clay block in West Main street. The city is named owing to the fact that the paving assessment is due against the property. The matter was referred to Solicitor E. G. Willison with power to act on a motion by Member Reed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The appropriation of the various funds of the semi annual amount received from the auditor of Stark county was made on Tuesday afternoon, March 5. The ways and means committee reported as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Incidental | $1,000 00 |
| City Civil Engineer | 400 00 |
| Board of Health | 400 00 |
| Sinking Fund | 5,000 00 |
| Interest | 4,200 00 |
| Lights | 4,000 00 |
| Water Works | 4,700 00 |
| Salaries | 1,250 00 |
| Prison and Police | 2,500 00 |
| Streets and Alleys | 1,095 94 |
| Street Commissioner | 2 000 00 |
| Fire Department | 3,000 00 |
| Prospect Street Improvement | 500 00 |
| West Main Street Improvement | 136 25 |
| General Sewer Fund | 60 07 |
| Total | $30 242 96 |

Mr. Hering stated that the town clock question was not yet settled but that a favorable report would be made at the next meeting

Mr. Reed, of the committee on claims and accounts, reported in favor of paying the expense bill of the board of health while at Columbus. This report was accepted and an order drawn for the amount on a motion by Member Hering.

The favorable report of the judiciary committee in regard to paying Fred Hose $40 per month as a salary for health officer, was made by Mr. Matthews. Mr. Segner's motion of acceptance and payment was carried

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

Mr. Young moved that the clerk be authorized to draw an order to pay $20, the yearly rent for the lot upon which is stored the sewer pipe owned by the city. Mr. Hering offered an amendment authorizing the payment of $15, which was sustained The original motion as amended was unanimously carried.

A motion by Mr. Hering to notify the property owners in the north side of Oak street, east of East street including the Episcopal church, to lay flag walk within thirty days was carried. Messers Reed and Graze voting no, their reason being that the weather would not be suitable.

Mr. Young moved that the city contractor be instructed to lay flag walk in front of the Martin Nist property, in East Main street, as soon as possible, was carried.

A communication from K F. Erhard stated that the sewer had not been laid to the curb abutting his property by three feet. This was referred to the sewer commissioner on Mr. Hering's motion.

A resolution presented by Mr. Segner instructing the engineer to make an estimate of the cost of placing a suitable storm water drain at the intersection of Edwin and Erie streets was adopted.

Mr. Young's motion to place an arc light in Volkmor street was amended to refer the matter to the light committee and passed. Mr. Young voted no.

**Hood's Cured Her.**

CAIRO, O., Feb. 10, 1895.—My daughter was troubled with nervous prostration for about two years and was very weak. I consulted several physicians who treated her without doing very much good. I heard about Hood's Sarsaparilla and tried it with great benefit. She took three bottles and it cured her.—Mrs Rebecca Kreut.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

**"Nothing Venture, Nothing Have."**

Rev John Reid, Jr, of Great Falls, Mon., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, 'It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mon.

It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and is worth its weight in gold. I can use Ely's Cream Balm with safety and it does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

**Advertised Letters.**

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon March 4:

LADIES.

Eichelberger, Mrs. N
Kistler, Mrs. N. E
M. Leighton, Jennie
Seigfried, Mrs. J.

MEN.

Baker, Relsin M.
Beckwith, Alonzo
Beamer, Eli S.
Blocher, Peter
Graber, C. L.
Gerhart, Lou
Hug, Louis
Hensel, J. F.
Henry, P. L.
Kirkham, H. A.
Larson, P. C.
Monroe, John
Peterson, C. A.
Richardson, George M
Reefsnyder, P.
Smith, P. M.
Smith, Betsy
Schultz, J.
Welch, Anthony
Warner, John
Kelley, Dan

FOREIGN:

Joseph Wiener.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

Now is the time to subscribe.

### AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.

**Miss Mong Dies a Week Later Than Her Brother.**

After a continued illness of several years the death of Miss Katharine Mong, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Mong, finally occurred at about 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The direct cause of her death was a malignant tumor for which she had undergone operations at various times but without success. Miss Mong was 23 years of age and resided with her parents near Bowman's school house. This is the second great sorrow that has fallen upon this unfortunate family with the past month and the father and mother are almost distracted with grief One week ago last Monday John Mong, a brother of the deceased was instantly killed in a mine accident at Miller Hill, and the great shock experienced by her through this terrible event was instrumental in causing her death The funeral will be held at St. Mary's church, at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

# WHAT OUR NEGHBORS SAY.

**Wilmot**

A. Ayers and family will move on the farm of S. Toomy, near Canal Dover, this spring

Isaac Kilmer will go to live on his farm at Welshfield, Geauga county, in a few weeks

Truman Palmer has sold some timber.

W. O Grant will remain on the Brown farm another year The Browns are wise in keeping Mr. Grant as he is a first class farmer.

Wilmot is to have another coal bank. Ground was broken this week on the farm of A F. Klingel and the work of opening will be pushed as rapidly as the weather will permit. The parties operating the bank can be depended upon to supply first class coal to their customers.

O. C Ricksecker has returned from Columbus, and may again be found in the drug store of Drs. S. Wolf & Son.

F. P. Kreiling will take a short vacation at the home of his parents.

The creamery building is completed with the exception of part of the interior.

A widower, a former resident of near town, but now of another county, was sadly disappointed last week. He had wooed and won a lady's heart and hand over in Holmes county, and Wednesday last was the day set for the ceremony. The guests came so did the minister, likewise the information that the lady had a lawful husband living.

**Newman**

Mrs. Wm. G. Miller, of Sippo, combined business with pleasure, and spent Monday in our village.

Twelve o'clock on Monday of this week found quite a number of states men out of a job Grover had compassion on his leader in the house (Wilson) and appointed him postmaster general.

Our postmaster made a few nickels on Monday, filling out soldiers' pension certificates. The only favor the present administration did toward the soldiers was allowing fourth class postmasters to fill out their certificates, thereby saving quite a number of them a long walk.

Mrs E. Stanford, of North Lawrence, circulated among her many Newman friends part of last week.

The delegate meeting of miners for sub district No. 6, held at Massillon last Thursday, did the proper thing in referring back to the miners the selection of their members for state executive board.

The condition of Mrs. Mordecai Davis has improved a little the past few days, but is not yet out of danger.

**North Lawrence.**

Milton Benner has rented the property of Herbert Venable, and will bring his family to occupy it in a few weeks.

Herbert Venable, with his family, will take up his abode in East Palestine, O., on Thursday.

Milton Treisch was in our vicinity last Thursday.

John Newstetter is on the sick list.

The Shembechler brothers came over with six teams for lumber from the yard of N. K. Bowman & Co The latter will build a house for them at Nimishille, for which they were hauling the material.

Mrs. O. F. Lawrence, who has been sick abed, is now able to be around. Her many friends wish for her speedy restoration to health.

N. K. Bowman made a business trip to Massillon on Tuesday.

Miss Belle Anderson went to Massillon on business on the 2d inst.

The literary society at No. 4 is preparing for the closing exercises on the 21st inst.

The C. S. has changed the hour for meeting from 6:30 to 7 p. m. Valentine Wolfe will be the leader Sunday evening.

**East Greenville.**

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, of Beach Grove, a son, Tuesday night.

We had a little excitement in our town one day last week. Constable Frank Seargent and Deputy Rip Detwiler placed Otto Shane and wife's furniture out on the public road, by order of Andy Hershey, for non payment of rent.

Beach Grove has a crazy man, simply because he had too much sense for three or four other men to scare him, for the reason that he had a club in his hand.

William Kreiger invited some of our young folks to his home one night last week, who had a pleasant time pulling taffy, which was so hot that some of them are wearing a mitten on each hand ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dallas, of this vicinity, have moved back to their old home.

A. V. Owens expects to go to housekeeping this week. He will move in the property vacated by Mr. Dallas.

We have been informed that McIntosh & Wampler expect to move their drilling tools from the Doll farm, this week, to drill on the Kittinger farm.

Prof. Dan Evans, of Shawnee, is visiting his relatives, Howell Howells and family.

Abe Brenner and wife spent one day last week at the home of Christ. Harman.

We understand that Dr. Kimber is in town again, and reports a good time since he left here.

Mrs. Mary Rudy and Mrs. Jane Rudy, south of town, visited friends in this vicinity, Tuesday.

Miss Maggie Rummins spent Sunday with her parents at Newman.

We hear very little about the mines at present, except that the Forrest mine is done, and the other mines were idle Monday.

Fred Farmer changed his boarding place from Greenville to Dalton, last week.

The Rev. Yoder and the young people of the A. E church organized an Epworth League last Wednesday night with about twenty members. We wish them success in the good work.

**Bolivar.**

On last Tuesday Dr. Wm Garrett, assisted by Drs. Black and Hildt, amputated the fingers and thumbs of Augustus Macal The amputation was made through the coati ulty near the metacarpeo phalanpal articulation. Mr. Macal had his hands and feet severely frozen several months ago.

Mrs. Catharine Kline, who has been a lifelong resident of this community, died last Sunday at the age of 90 years. Funeral services were held on Tuesday morning at the English Lutheran church In the death of Mrs Kline the community has lost one of its best and most respected citizens. She was beloved and well spoken of by young and old

Mr Blaine Kline, of the class of '98 of Wooster University, was at home a few days this week, being called here by the death of his grandmother

Fred Weber was in New Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Leroy Jones is now supplying the trade with fish fresh from the lake

Joseph Nolty has purchased the Harrison Smith property, in South Canal street.

Louis Renner will move on the Daniel Tomer farm, April 1st

**Navarre.**

J W. Gillam went to Canton to see "Cleopatra" played Tuesday evening

Mrs. J K. Winch, of Akron, spent a few days here last week.

Miss Varene Pfouts spent last Saturday in Canton

A. C. Baker, B F. Wetter and J. W. Gillam attended the teachers' meeting at Beach City, last Saturday.

J O. Stewart spent Sunday in our village.

The marriage of Chas. Bowers, of Canton, to Miss E la Baker, formerly of this place, took place at the residence of the Rev. M. L Oliver, last Thursday night. The young couple took the evening train back to Canton. Our best wishes attend them.

The body of Mrs. Swanigun, an old resident of Navarre, but living of late at Ft. Wayne, Ind., was interred in the village cemetery last Saturday.

The friends of our former townsman, F. M Oorl, will doubtless be pleased to hear of the honor conferred upon him in being elected third in rank of the seven delegates from Ohio to the national convention of the A. P. A., at Milwaukee, Wis.

For seven years or more Mrs. W. D. Louder, of Quincy, Ky., was subject to severe attacks of cramp colic. Dr. S. R. Moree, a druggist of that place, recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which has effected a permanent cure, saving her much suffering besides the trouble and expense of sending for a doctor, which was often necessary. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

*Mr. Al. G. Hyams*
Hamilton, Ohio.

## The Same as Bread

**Hood's Sarsaparilla on the Table at Every Meal**

"In my opinion Hood's Sarsaparilla has not an equal as a blood purifier. I doctored 6 months for stomach trouble and **Neuralgia of the Heart** without any good and then took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every spring and fall since I have used it and it has done me lots of good. I have not been attended by a physician for the last four years. My wife was suffering with water brash and **Feeling All Tired Out.** She was severely afflicted but upon my prevailing upon her to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills she felt differently in a short time. Now she is quite well. We have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla and put it on the table at every meal the same as bread." AL. G. HYAMS, with T. V. HOWELL & SONS, residence, 425 North Third Street, Hamilton, Ohio.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

**Hood's Pills** easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.


A rounded spoonful of Cleveland's Baking Powder does better work than a heaping spoonful of others.

Bread and cake raised with Cleveland's Baking Powder keep their freshness and flavor. "Pure" and "Sure."


### MR. PINN DECLINES.

**He is Not a Populist and Will Not Make the Run.**

MR EDITOR—The report has gone out that I am a Populist, by reason of the fact that my name was placed on the Populist ticket as the candidate for city solicitor. In justice to myself and all concerned, I wish to state, that I am not a Populist, neither am I a candidate for city solicitor on the Populist ticket. Yours truly,

R. A. PINN.

### A SEVERE WINTER.

**The Cause of Suffering and An Increase of Diseases.**

This winter has been the most severe for many years. North, South, East and West intense cold blizzards have prevailed. This will surely cause a great increase of sickness and death. Chronic catarrh and consumption always begins by catching cold. Thousands have started on the road toward a life-time of misery from chronic catarrh or a sure death from consumption. It is not to late yet to be saved and restored to a life of health and activity Peruna will do it. It never fails to quickly cure chronic catarrh less than two years old. Of course Peruna cures thousands and thousands of cases of chronic catarrh that have run for many years, but in cases that are of more recent origin it cures, quickly, certainly and permanently. Every case of cold or cough that has resulted from the effects of our severe winter could now be cured in a short time by Peruna. Not a single one need fail

All those taking Peruna who desire the advice of Dr. Hartman about their cases should write, giving age, sex, disease and time of sickness, and he will answer free A few weeks' treatment now will prevent years of suffering, and in many cases death. Address The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio for a free book on catarrh, colds, coughs la grippe and consumption.

For free book on cancer address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

**Knights of the Maccabees.**

The state commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail."—Signed F. W. Stevens state com—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at Z T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

"Perhaps you would not think so, but a very large proportion of diseases in New York comes from carelessness about catching cold," says Dr. Syrus Edson. "It is such a simple thing and common that very few people, unless it is a case of pneumonia, pay any attention to a cold New York is one of the healthiest places on the Atlantic coast, and yet there are a great many cases of catarrh and consumption which have their origin in this neglect of the simple precaution of every day life. The most sensible advice is, when you have one get rid of it as soon as possible By all means do not neglect it." Dr. Edson does not tell you how to cure a cold but we will. Take Chamberlin's Cough Remedy. It will relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and soon effect a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Blessings are not always sugar-coated. No, neither are pills—but Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are, and they are genuine blessings in (sugar-coated) disguise to the sufferer from biliousness, constipation, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Buy them and try them
You can't make a mistake,
They're powerful, yet painless,
And pleasant to take.

### MR. FRENCH FEELS TIRED

**So He Challenges His Tormenters to a Sack Race.**

Some time ago James French was thrown from a horse which he was attempting to ride. David Jones and Edward Creeden were spectators of the event and they were not slow in telling Mr. French that he was not the horseman that he had cracked himself up to be. Despite Mr. French's protestations that his fall was caused by a defective saddle, these gentlemen could not be convinced to the contrary and to make matters worse, they not only told all their friends about the mishap but alluded to it on every occasion. This has had a tendency to make Mr. French feel very sore, and after consulting his friends and borrowing $5, has boldly issued the following challenge:

I, the undersigned, do hereby challenge David Jones or Edward Creeden to a sack race of 100 yards for $5 a side. Arrangements to be made at 7 o'clock tonight at Josh Emerson's saloon.

JAMES FRENCH,
Champion sack racer of Tremont street.

### THEY ELECTED PHYSICIANS.

**Drs Hattery and Dr S. J. Miller Prove the Winners.**

CANTON, March 6.—The infirmary directors elected physicians for Massillon and Perry township and for Tuscarawas township this afternoon. Drs. S. Hattery secured the Perry township contract, and will receive $375. Dr. S. J. Miller secured the Tuscarawas township contract for $144. These physicians are to do all the work for the county and townships, and are to furnish their own medicines As Perry township has a regular physician whose term expires May 10, Dr. Hattery will have only the county work until that time. The county has not heretofore contracted in this way, and the experiment is made for the purpose of saving money.

**It May Do as Much for You**

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called kidney cures, but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters, and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c for large bottle. At Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

A severe rheumatic pain in the left shoulder had troubled Mr. J. H. Loper, a well known druggist of Des Moines, Iowa, for over six months. At times the pain was so severe that he could not lift anything. With all he could do he could not get rid of it until he applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm. "I only made three applications of it," he says, "And have since been free from all pain." He now recommends it to persons similarly afflicted. It is for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

**For Over Fifty Years**

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

**Piles! Piles! Piles!**

Dr. Williams's Pile Ointment will cure blind bleeding, ulcerated and itching piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams's Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail, for 50c. and $1 per box. Williams Mfg. Co., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

**A Card of Thanks.**

Messrs. Henry, John and David Seabrook wish to thank their friends and the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway officials for the kindness and sympathy that was shown after the recent sudden death of their father.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.


## Special Inducements for Cash Only

On my entire stock of Furniture

Call and See that We Mean Business

## HIGERD'S, 53 S. Erie Street

Undertaking in all its branches. Night and Sunday Calls answered from 89 North Hill street.

## Are you an Up-to-Date Dresser? Which is to say:

Do you wear Spangler & Co.'s Hats? The New Spring Styles have excited much admiration. We have never shown such Handsome Colors and Shapes as this season.

Knox Derby and Tourists | Roelof's Derby and Tourists, Knox Crush Hats, | Stetson Soft Hats, Fine Yacht Caps.
Youman's " " "

Cash is better than promises. Our prices are made for close cash trade. No big prices to make up for Credit Business.

$4 00 Derbys, $3.00. $3 00 Derbys, $2.50. $2 50 Derbys, $2.00. $2.00 Derbys and Tourists, $1.49. $2 50 Tourists, $2.00. See Our 25 cent neckwear, same as offered by others for 50 cents.

Boys' Never Break Bicycle Hose, 25c. | **Spangler & Co.,** CASH HAT AND MEN'S FURNISHING HOUSE. | BEST IN THE WORLD, Our 50 cent Unlaundried Shirts


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# LADEN WITH OZONE.

## AN INTERVIEW WITH THE NEW SENATOR FROM WYOMING.

**The Man Who Was Elected on a Government Aided Irrigation Platform—Practical Results of Woman Suffrage—A Wonderful Development.**

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Hon. Clarence D. Clark, the new senator from Wyoming, elected on a free silver and government aided irrigation platform, is a slender and wiry gentleman of the western Yankee type, with a scholarly face and an attractive air of gentility and refinement. He is a native of New York, but has lived in Wyoming since 1881, was the state's first member in the house, and like all those western enterprisers he is skin full of enthusiasm about his state and mashed on his town, which town is Evanston, 6,700 feet above the sea and located where Bear river starts down the northward slope from its rocky trough in the Wasatch highlands. Like his fellow citizens, too, he is somewhat inclined to be a topographical Pharisee, having much to say about the bracing air and pure water and the fact that "when the mercury is 30 below zero I suffer less with cold there than I do when it is at the freezing point here." I traversed all that region many times in the years from 1868 to 1875, inclusive, and a two hours' talk with the senator was like a restoration of young manhood and a draft of the ozone laden air of the high Rockies.

**A Unique State.**

Said talk was in his room at Willard's and under trying circumstances, for the house was jammed full of women. The national council and various minor organizations of the sex were having their big reception. Every hall was crowded, and the solitary male had to force his way amid clouds of fluttering furbelows or slip up a back stairway, while the clatter of feminine voices drowned the ordinary noises of the street, and a cigar could only be indulged in behind carefully closed doors. It goes without saying that all the women are interested in Wyoming's representatives, of which more anon. "We are," said Senator Clark, "not only the first commonwealth in the world to abolish all civil and political distinctions between the sexes, but our state is unique in so many other respects that it would take an hour to simply enumerate them. There is not another equal area in the world which contains so much natural wealth with so little show of it at first view.

SENATOR CLARK.

"Well, we have 30,000 square miles underlaid with that lignite or semibituminous coal which is now so extensively mined around Evanston, and reservoirs of oil of immense possibilities, both lubricating and illuminating. Our area is pretty near 100,000 square miles, and our population is still below one to the mile, but the growth is steady and healthful. The oil deposits, by the way, do not run with the coal, but lie in a belt across the state from southwest to northeast. The agricultural wealth increases rapidly from the Union Pacific northward as the railroad runs on a ridge or bench of the Rocky mountains, nearly the highest land in the state. Northward toward the valley of the Platte the land is lower and more fertile, and what is of much more importance can easily be irrigated. That Big Horn valley is destined to a great future because there are such fine facilities for irrigation."

**For Politics Only.**

"But is it a silver state?"

"In politics, but not in production. Senator Carey is called a goldbug, but his successor, Hon. Francis E. Warren, is, like myself, a bimetallist. Senator Carey, I ought to say, also calls himself a bimetallist, being of that class who want an international agreement before we coin more silver. Some of our wits have called those bimetallists who want to wait till England gives her consent by and by metallists. Senator Warren holds, you know, till 1901, but I only till 1899, as there was no election in 1893, and so I fill out the term which should have begun then. Of course all senators from the new states in the next congress are bimetallists, but Wyoming produces far more gold than silver. The Sweetwater mines are among the oldest in the central region, and men washing with very primitive methods have lately made high wages there."

"Apropos to the racket here tonight and the general invasion of the city by the ladies, what is your verdict after 25 years of woman suffrage? Do the women generally vote, and, if so, what is the result?"

"Well, about the only criticism I have heard is that it makes things just as they were before, only a little more so. It certainly has done no harm, and in two respects I think it has done some good. We have no more of those election rows which are so common in new regions. Around the polls it is as quiet as a Sunday school picnic. And neither party dares to nominate a man of known immoral character, as the ladies would certainly defeat him. There was a good deal of talk about dissensions in families, but I think there is none. I certainly have neither known nor heard of any. It is assumed, of course, that a family, husband, wife and grown daughters, if any, vote as a unit, but we have had noticeable exceptions. How it is now no one knows, as the Australian ballot conceals all that. Of course woman suffrage has worked no great moral reform, as that sort of thing is not done by voting. Wyoming has improved wonderfully since the wild times you remember, but all new countries improve, and it may be a mere coincidence. As to women on juries, well, it has been found more convenient to have jury duty done by men, except in some rare instances like those mentioned by Blackstone, where the judgment of discreet matrons is thought necessary. Continued attendance in court and being shut up in jury rooms are much more inconvenient for ladies than for men."

**Potatoes and Peas.**

At this point the senator's secretary, Mr. B. M. Ausherman, and another Wyoming gentleman arrived, and by contagion of talk there arose such enthusiasm about the new state that I shall credit the senator only with what he indorsed. "The possibilities of these little valleys are illustrated by the experience of your former townsmen at Corinne, U. T. A company has cut a canal through the rock up at the rapids of Bear river, and thus taken the water out on to the highest ridge of the valley, from which by canal it irrigates a vast region, and so Corinne has become a prosperous place. As you ride through Wyoming it looks from the cars as if it were barren, but turn water on those yellow plains, and they produce in a manner that is really marvelous. Congress, you know, has granted 1,000,000 acres to each state in the arid region, and our legislature is now devising a plan by which settlers may be protected and yet a fair percentage given on the capital invested in the canals. When such work is done by a private company, there is great danger of a grievous water monopoly. The legal rate of interest in Wyoming is 12 per cent, but money can now be borrowed for less. We can raise more potatoes per acre than any other region in the world and have twice taken the world's prize for big yields of various products. Mr. J. H. Caldwell of Evanston, on land 6,700 feet above the sea, raised the finest potatoes ever produced in the west, and 56 of them picked weighed 65 pounds. On Fort Bridger plain, which you pronounced an irredeemable desert, one man got water from a little spring to irrigate one acre, which he planted in peas. It produced 50 bushels, which he sold in Evanston at 6 cents a pound.

"Wyoming is more than twice as large as Pennsylvania, but the lowest point in it is higher than the highest mountain in the latter state. Yet everything will grow where there is water. The surprising wealth of the state is in coal, oil and gold, but the great wealth to be is in sheep and cattle, and if wool is ever to be worth anything again there will be millions in it. It is the ideal home of the fine wooled sheep, and you may guess what our fellows think of your Democratic tariff when we tell you that wool as it comes from the ranch only sells at 7 cents a pound. Incidentally that makes them think of the effects of monometallism."

It is nearly 27 years since I made my first tour in Wyoming, and surely there never was a more reckless and migratory population in any country or more evanescent and roaring towns. In Cheyenne the first house was erected July 8, 1867, and the next November there was a population of 7,000, with a city government, a municipal debt and three daily papers, and likewise a select society, old settlers, newcomers and first families. Laramie was the next metropolis and then Benton, in the center of an alkali desert covering at least 2,000 square miles. Far as the eye could see around the town there was not a green tree, shrub or spear of grass. The streets, eight inches deep in white dust, were thronged with motley crowds of railroaders, Mexicans and Indians, gamblers, "cappers," merchants, miners and mule whackers, and a newcomer from the east with black clothes looked like nothing so much as a cockroach struggling through a flour barrel.

**Going to Extremes.**

One day there were five serious fights, ending in a most atrocious murder. The road passed on, and every house was moved with it successively to Rawlins Springs, Green River City, Bryan and Bear River, which last "city" closed the chapter with a regular carnival of crime and a pitched battle between vigilantes and roughs, in which 12 men were killed and 20 wounded. I was ten days at Wasatch, on the summit of the mountains, in January, 1869, and the mercury never once got up to zero. During the three months of that terminus town's existence it established a graveyard with 42 occupants, of whom not one died of disease. Several were killed by a cave in the railroad cut at the head of Echo canyon; several more got drunk and were frozen; three were hanged; five were killed in street fights. One "girl" stifled herself with charcoal fumes, and another inhaled sweet death in chloroform. Over on the Central Pacific, in the western part of Bear river valley, was a little temporary town with such a bloody record that its baptismal name was ignored, and it was generally called Deadfall. Other towns over there were Murder Gulch, Last Chance and Pound Post, while on the Wyoming side of the range there were outlying [illegible] familiarly known as Rob[illegible] Diggings and Shootersville. [illegible] commonwealth was the first to [illegible] woman suffrage, and that no experience of [illegible] has been more pleasant to [illegible] coming to Senator Clark and his friends telling how wonderfully the region has come out. Surely the pioneers deserve well and may truly say of their bracing climate:

Man is the noblest growth our plains supply,
And souls are ripened 'neath our azure sky.

J. H. BRADLEY.

# BIG FEES AT THE BAR

## NEW YORK LAWYERS WHO MAKE FORTUNES ANNUALLY.

**A Dozen or More Who Earn More Than the Interest of a Million—Choate, Ingersoll, Brooke and Carter—The Firm of Howe & Hummel.**

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—While it may be true, as so often stated, that a great city is a discouraging place in which to build up a professional practice of any sort, it is undeniably a fact that it is only in the busy centers of industrial and commercial life that the greatest rewards in art, science, medicine, theology and the law can be won. And this is more strikingly true of the law perhaps than of any other profession.

So well has this come to be understood that within the past two or three decades several legal luminaries who had already won professional and financial success away from New York have pulled up stakes and migrated hither, where they felt sure they could earn still bigger fees and still wider renown. To every one will occur the case of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, and perhaps he is the one man of all that have adopted this course whose name is oftenest before the public. The late Roscoe Conkling was another great lawyer who came here to win a fortune, and when he was suddenly taken away, almost by accident, he had gone far toward fulfilling his ambition to die a rich man, an ambition which he could never have gratified had he remained in politics, or, retiring from that exciting pursuit, had gone to practicing law in one of the lesser cities.

JAMES C. CARTER.

George Hoadley, ex-governor of Ohio, is another man of the law who came to New York to gain riches after he had won a good degree of success both in business and politics elsewhere. His name is not so often upon the lips of the public, nor does it run off the ends of reporters' pencils with any such frequency as that of the free thinking, outspoken colonel, but the ex-governor is understood to be making a most excellent income all the same—in fact, probably twice or thrice as much as Colonel Ingersoll. Ex-Judge Dillon is another instance of the same sort, and so was the late silver tongued Daniel Dougherty, who came here from Philadelphia, and so is Charles W. Brooke, who has been termed the leader of the New York criminal bar.

**Two Criminal Lawyers.**

Mr. Brooke, who, like Dougherty, came here from the Quaker City, is certainly one of the notable figures of this town. He came in the seventies, and this story is told, though not vouched for by me, concerning the cause of his leaving Philadelphia: A young man named Gerald Eaton was accused of murder, and he secured Mr. Brooke for counsel. Brooke was so thoroughly convinced of Eaton's innocence, in spite of the most damaging circumstantial evidence, that he vowed never to try another case in Philadelphia if the verdict should be adverse. The jury declared Eaton guilty, and the lawyer kept his word. Whether the story be true or not, the honey lipped lawyer has had no cause to regret the transference of his allegiance to the Knickerbocker town, for his celebrated cases have been many and his fees fat. His latest notable case was that of Meyer, the poisoner. Though Mr. Brooke is close to 60 now, he looks quite ten years younger than that, and he walks with the elastic step of a boy.

More picturesque than Mr. Brooke and destined to be a leader at the criminal bar is his partner, O'Sullivan, the young man who became famous at a bound, so to speak, because of his intimate knowledge of medicine, displayed during the trial of Carlyle Harris for wife murder. O'Sullivan is a physician as well as a lawyer, and he understands horse doctoring, too, for one of his numerous degrees is that of doctor of veterinary medicine and surgery, and he served in this capacity for a time with a regiment of British soldiers. He is still young, being little if any over 35, and an athlete in build and bearing.

**Who Is the Leading Lawyer?**

Possibly I owe the reader an apology for mentioning these two ahead of such practitioners as James C. Carter, Joseph Choate, Colonel E. C. James, Elihu Root, Wheeler H. Peckham and others. Certainly these men are more important, broadly speaking, than either Brooke or O'Sullivan, and their earnings are much larger, though it is doubtful if, aside from the frequent political mention of some of them, any one is so often named in the newspapers as either O'Sullivan or Brooke, and of a surety they are not nearly as often mentioned in the printed page as that strange pair who do legal business under the firm name of Howe & Hummel. But of these last more anon.

All the newspaper reading world knows Joseph Choate to be an impulsive man, as he is also brainy and eloquent. He is an ardent Republican and a practical politician, yet he did not hesitate a year or two ago, and at a St. Patrick's dinner, if I remember aright, to charge the Irish with nearly all the misdeeds mentioned in the criminal code, besides others of which no one had heard before.

He made everybody look blank, too, not long ago, at a dinner given by the dry goods men to Mayor Strong, by alluding in a highly undiplomatic manner to certain transactions alleged to have been carried on between the merchants and the police. Even his warmest friends thought Mr. Choate indiscreet on both these occasions, but he never seemed to mind the gentle "roasts," and some not so gentle, that were administered by the newspapers in each case. Mr. Choate is perhaps stronger with a jury than with a judge, but he is weak nowhere. When he is talking in court, he likes to lean his right elbow on his right knee and to juggle pennies from one hand to the other. When he strikes this attitude and begins his juggling, it is time for the witnesses of the other side to look out. Choate is about to make them believe he is their friend and then get them to betray themselves.

**James C. Carter.**

James C. Carter is quite another sort of man. He is a bachelor. He is not a clubman. He is not rhetorical. He is not magnetic. In all these things he is the very antithesis of Choate. But he is a power with the judges, who are always delighted with the clear and lucid English in which he couches his arguments, so great a contrast do they afford to the involved and turgid verbiage of some legal utterances.

Mr. Carter has found the law a hard mistress, but his devotion, which has involved many occasions of all night study, has been rewarded by the reputation which he certainly possesses among the judges of being more profound in his knowledge of the common law and the statutes than any of his brethren. Mr. Carter is now well along in years, for he was born in 1827. He was an intimate friend of the late Samuel J. Tilden. He was not friendly with the late David Dudley Field, whose codes were more than once the object of his keen analysis and effective ridicule.

**Other Successful Lawyers.**

After these men, if I were writing an exhaustive study of the prominent members of the New York bar, I should act according to the judgment of my lawyer friends and take up a group of about 30, some of whom are well known to newspaper readers while some of them are not. Among this score and a half I should include such men as Frederic R. Coudert, Benjamin F. Tracy, Elihu Root, Wheeler H. Peckham, William B. Hornblower, John E. Parsons, Delancey Nicoll, Francis L. Wellman, Colonel John R. Fellows, and so on. Of these it is understood that Mr. Parsons has been the recipient of the largest single fee. The figures, as I remember them, were so high that I shall not venture to name them. Certainly they were high enough to furnish a man of moderate wants with the nest egg at least of a competency. This fee was paid to Mr. Parsons by the Sugar trust, and it is stated that it was larger not only than any ever received by any other New York lawyer, but positively the largest ever paid to any lawyer in America. Mr. Parsons, however, has not the biggest practice in New York by any means, and there are probably not a dozen who make more than $50,000 a year. Colonel Ingersoll cannot properly be included in this number, I am told, but it is currently believed by the legal fraternity that Mr. Carter earns $100,000 or more every year by his profession, and that the earnings of Messrs. James, Root, Wheeler H. Peckham, Choate and Tracy all run from $75,000 to $100,000. Mr. Parsons' earnings are estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000.

Mr. Coudert, however, is probably in receipt of a larger regular income from his law practice than almost any other practitioner. He is of French descent, as his name indicates, although he was born in New York. It has been said that his most regular clients are "the crowned heads of Europe," but that is obviously a joke. However, the fact remains that he has acted for many foreign governments when the extradition of criminals has been desired, and he has two or three European decorations granted to him in recognition of his services of this sort.

Delancey Nicoll's practice is set down at from $25,000 to $35,000, Mr. Wellman's at rather less and Mr. Hornblower's at $40,000 to $50,000.

**An Extraordinary Legal Firm.**

After all, it is popularly believed that few New York lawyers make more money than W. F. Howe of elephantine tread and enormous waist, and Abe Hummel, so little in person as always to amuse the man who sees him for the first time. No two men could be more dissimilar as to personal appearance or temperament than these. A great source of strength with Mr. Howe before a jury lies in the fact that he possesses at all times an inexhaustible supply of tears. These are somewhat of a rarity among men in America, at least as far as any one is privileged to know by ocular demonstration, for when American men cry they are apt to be ashamed of themselves and to get out of sight. When Mr. Howe cries, he is anxious to have the fact known. He is always particularly desirous that a certain 12 men shall understand all about it, and it is undoubtedly true that many a case has been won for Howe & Hummel by the senior partner's tears.

It has been assumed by many that the practice of Howe & Hummel was confined to divorce cases and the defense of alleged criminals. It is true that they are prominent in these directions and that they are seemingly "always ready for defense," but one of their steadiest sources of income consists of fees for drawing theatrical contracts. While they do not possess a monopoly of this class of work in New York, they do a very large part of it. Whether they really do make as much money as they are believed to is a question not easily answered. Some lawyers say not; that their earnings are not more than from $15,000 to $25,000 a year each and that Brooke & O'Sullivan make even less.

I. D. MARSHALL.


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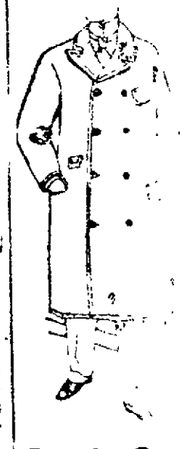

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# PACKED LIKE SARDINES.

### INTERESTED REPUBLICANS TURN OUT TO THE SPRING CAUCUS.

**Great Enthusiasm Shown in Preliminary Political Work—The Vox Dei Society Asks for Recognition—The Board of Education Question Discussed.**

One after another of the adjoining offices occupied by Willison & Day were opened Wednesday night, to make room for Republicans who turned out to attend the caucus, until finally there was no floor space and no breathing space, and the late comers turned away. It was an extraordinary sight in spring political work, and a refreshing one. There were old wheel horses, recent converts, young men and old men, and representatives of every creed and color. James M. Bayliss, president of the Republican central committee, called the caucus to order, and ex-Mayor Reed was then proposed for chairman. He accepted, and Mr. Bayliss was then made secretary. The business went through with dispatch, as there was only one knotty problem, and that was the board of education.

Mr. McMillan, who had been looking up the question a little, seemed to think that the Populists, and perhaps the women, were going to take snap judgment on the Republicans and Democrats, who, as partisans, have kept their hands off of the school board, by nominating candidates. Should they do this, the informally constructed ticket, which has always been regarded as good enough, would have no claim to place on the official ballot, while the minor parties would be entitled to that recognition, and could thus possibly succeed. This may not be clear to all readers, and for their benefit it is explained that while in the past Republicans and Democrats have run for place on the school board each alternate year the names have never been selected a primery elections or caucuses, out are suggested without official action. When there is no partisan opposition this slip of names has every weight that it could have, but if a rival ticket, regularly nominated, is put up, this list, prepared without formal action, under the new election law, would be entitled to no consideration. Mr. McMillan was also of the opinion that under the amended law it would be necessary to elect a membership of two from each ward instead of two at large, this spring. In order to be prepared for any emergency, the whole school board question was referred to a committee consisting of W. B. Humberger, H. Huber and L. A. Koons.

The chair read a communication from the Vox Dei society, consisting of colored voters, asking for political recognition. It was heard with friendly interest, and the statement was made that every colored citizen was a welcome participant in any Republican assemblage, and had every right and privilege that belonged to any other Republican. It was then moved and agreed to that the chair appoint a committee of three to frame a suitable reply to the Vox Dei society. The chair appointed John E. Johns, James R. Dunn and Robert P. Skinner.

It was resolved to hold the primary election on Saturday, March 9, 1895, from 12 o'clock (standard) until 7 o'clock, with two polling places, one on the north and one on the south side of Main street. First and second ward citizens will vote on the south side, and third and fourth ward citizens on the north side. Additional nominations for the primary ticket may be made up to 12 o'clock, Thursday, such names to be handed either to Jas. M. Bayliss or Frank L. Hemperly. Names were presented as follows:

Marshal—George Lausch, Ernest Wissmar, Jos. F. Miller.

Street commissioner—C. W. Black, E. Keller, George Curley, O. Uhlendorff

Treasurer—John A. Shoemaker, J. W. Foltz, Wm. B Martin.

Solicitor—Eugene G Willison.

Council—ward one—H. V. Kramer, C. E. Jarvis.

Ward two—J. H. Williams, H. Huber.

Ward three—Robert Reay, James Corne, L. A. Koons.

Ward four—R. B. Crawford, George Snyder, Wm. Castleman.

Assessor—ward one—John K. Jacoby, F. P. McGrew.

Ward two—Robert J. Higginbotham.

Ward three—Walter Emery, W. O. Bean.

Ward four—

Township trustee—B L. Ayres, Paul Houriet, Wm. Welker.

Township treasurer—P. Gribble, H. F. Oehler.

Justice of the peace—Wm. McMillan, Geo. T. Crawford.

Assessor—Massillon precinct—Horace Fasnacht.

Richville precinct—H. O. LeBeau.

The list of names published above differs somewhat from that presented last night. In each case the change is due to the request of the individuals directly concerned, who have withdrawn through the central committee.

# DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS.

The attendance at the Democratic caucus held in the mayor's court room Thursday night was rather small, but those present were enthusiastic and earnest workers. The number present did not exceed fifty. Jacob R. Schlagel and Henry B. Sibila, of the central committee, acted as chairman and secretary respectively, and the meeting was called to order promptly at 7:30 o'clock. It was decided that the chair appoint a committee of three to confer tomorrow night with the committee appointed by the Republicans to make investigation in regard to nominating candidates for members of the board of education. This action was brought about by the entering of a third party, the Populists, into the field. Upon this committee, Henry Leaby, Gustavus Paul and Josiah Clutz, the power was bestowed of selecting the candidates for nomination, and the members were authorized to report the same to the secretary of the central committee. It was decided that the primary election should be held on Saturday, March 9, between 1 and 7 o'clock p. m.

Gustavus Paul's motion to vote under the Australian system was adopted. The Democrats will have but one polling place and that will be the old engine house, in Charles street. The nominations will close at 6 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, March 5. All persons named as candidates and the central committee will meet on Tuesday evening, at Justice Sibila's office, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the primary. Mayor Schott and a number of others spoke encouragingly to those present requesting them to support the ticket to the best of their ability. It was reported that the party had been injured some what by the Populists during the last election, but that the deserters were fast returning, many more determined than ever to support Democracy. Names were presented as follows:

Marshal—Harry S Markel.

Solicitor—Otto E Young

Street commissioner — Wm. Vogt, Henry Welbie

Treasurer—Paul Kirchhofer.

Council—ward one—Ed Segner.

Ward two—Cyrus Stoner, Philip Sonnhalter.

Ward three—Chris. Lucius.

Ward four—Perry H Young, Jacob O. Smith.

Assessor—ward one—August Rhine.

Ward two—Kim Garing.

Ward three—George Frantz.

Ward four—Charles Stark, Louis Stellke.

Township trustee—A. W. Smith, L. W. Gise, Patrick Mellon

Township treasurer—Henry Gribble, F. C. Sibila.

Justice of the Peace—Gustavus Paul.

Assessor—Massillon precinct—Anthony Richards.

Richville precinct—

**Mr. Young Declines.**

When asked this morning whether he would consent to run for city solicitor, Mr. O. E. Young said that he would be obliged to decline.

## POPULISTS NOMINATE.

**A Mass Convention Held at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall.**

Between fifty and one hundred Populists assembled at the Trades and Labor Assembly hall last night, and at once proceeded to prepare their ticket for the spring election. Peter Smith acted as chairman, and George Hankins was selected as secretary. The nominations were made as follows:

City solicitor—R. A. Finn.

City Treasurer—Theodore Geltz.

Marshal—Samuel Merket.

Street commissioner—Hiram Richardson.

Councilmen—First ward, Wm. Edwards; second ward, Jeremiah Hartman; third ward, Conrad Kline; fourth ward, Jacob Smith.

Assessors—First ward, John Austin; second ward, Gilbert N. Porter; third ward, Hedry Wetter; fourth ward, Louis Grosz.

Justice of the peace—George Bullinger.

Township trustee — George W. Schrock.

Township assessor—W. H. Allen.

School board—Henry Howald.

## THE TWO COMMITTEES MEET.

**A Joint Meeting of Republicans and Democrats.**

The committees appointed by the Republican and Democratic caucuses, respectively, to determine what course to pursue in relation to the school board election, met Friday night in William McMillan's office. The board of education having previously decided that the election, this spring, must be for members by wards, instead of members at large, to harmonize with the revised laws of 1894, the action of the joint committee was governed accordingly. This law provides that members holding over shall remain in office, representing their respective wards, for the terms to which they were elected. As the board now stands, the first ward has a full representation, and no election will be necessary there. The second ward has one member, the third none, and the fourth one. It was decided to place in nomination one member in the second ward for two years, one in the third for one and one for two years, and one in the fourth for one year.

For the purpose of maintaining the existing non-partisan or bi partisan status of the board, the committees voted to select names to be placed under both party headings on the official ballots, half to be Democrats and half Republicans The committee decided upon the following names:

Second ward, Thomas C. Brown.

Third ward, Frank L. Baldwin (two years,) and James Corne (one year)

Fourth ward, W. K L. Warwick.

## HIS SKULL FRACTURED

**George Seabrook Falls and Never Recovers Consciousness.**

An accident which cost him his life occurred to George A. Seabrook, who resided at 52 Duncan street, Friday evening. At about 8 o'clock on that night Mr. Seabrook was standing at the top of the stairs, when suddenly he was stricken by paralysis, which caused him to fall to the bottom of the stairway, where he lay in an unconscious condition. He was picked up and carried to a bed where an effort was made to revive him, but to no purpose. Medical aid was summoned and it was found that his skull was fractured. In falling his head had struck against the steps several times causing the fracture. Last spring Mr. Seabrook was the victim of a similar attack of paralysis, but from which he had entirely recovered. The paralysis would not have caused the death alone as it only affected his legs.

Mr. Seabrook was 64 years of age and was a moulder by trade, but for several years past he has not been employed in any capacity. He had been a resident of this city for about three months, having removed here from Rockford, Ill. Seven children, four sons and three daughters survive him. Henry, John and David Seabrook reside in this city and are all railroad men. The funeral will be held at Orrston at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning.

George Kramer has removed his harness shop to the Harsh block, over Goodhart's store.

# DISSENSION IN THE RANKS.

### THE REASON FOR MRS. EVERHARD'S RESIGNATION EXPLAINED.

**She Opposed Radical Action and Believed in Working Conservatively Within Old Party Lines—Unparliamentary Conduct and Personal Considerations.**

The greatest surprise was felt this week, when it was announced that Mrs. C McC. Everhard had resigned the presidency of the Equal Rights Association, without further explanation than that her course was due to good and sufficient cause. Mrs. Everhard's position as president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, her great services in procuring the passage of the present school suffrage law, and her local leadership, made the matter one of more than common interest. It is now learned from excellent sources of information that her action was prompted by what she felt to be a discourtesy to herself and to the office she formerly held shown after the meeting of last Saturday.

On the day mentioned the Equal Rights Association was called in special session, to consider the question of nominations for the board of education. The meeting was not suggested by Mrs. Everhard, and its purpose was stated by another member. It was proposed to consider the question of an independent nomination of women, and each lady present gave her views on the subject. Mrs. Everhard left the chair and also expressed hers. She stated that the association could not, with propriety, undertake to make a ticket, as its membership was small, while the number of women voters was large. Such action would savor of presumption, and she recommended that the society arrange for a representative mass convention, and through its agency make nominations which would thus possess a weight that the action of a star chamber session could not have.

She supplemented these thoughts with a strong argument against an independent woman's ticket. She cautioned the members that a radical course would alienate instead of gain support, and deprecated independent action as tending to defeat one of the prime objects of securing the right of school suffrage, that is, by injecting politics into a branch of government that was as yet untainted. She said that the leaders of both parties had extended a welcoming hand, and that any candidate presented by the women, to be run on the same ticket with men, and in the usual way, would obtain hearty general support, while a distinctively woman's ticket, or "independent ticket," would command few votes and discourage future effort.

The association thereupon went on record as endorsing Mrs Everhard's ideas, and a motion was made and carried that a committee of three, consisting of the president (Mrs Everhard), and two other ladies be appointed to arrange for a nominating convention, to be held Saturday, March 2. This committee was directed to meet Monday afternoon at Mrs. Everhard's home. The day passed and the committee failed to appear. Thinking it possible that the ladies had merely overlooked the appointment, Mrs. Everhard called upon one of them, to learn that without going to the trouble of taking her into their confidence, the two other members of the committe acting upon the informal and irregular advice of individual members of the society, had decided not to carry out the instructions of the meeting held on Saturday, but preferred, by inaction, to be a law unto themselves.

Mrs Everhard is believed to have felt that the determination of a majority of the committee, in ignoring the plain instructions of the association, and thus violating every known rule of conduct, together with the personal slight in not even acquainting her with this purpose, required her to resign her office, to preserve her self respect. She did so on the following day, and is known to regard the "independent ticket" constructed on Friday afternoon, without notice to the woman voters of the community, as an extremely unwise proceeding

What especially hurt Mrs. Everhard was the unbusinesslike action of her colleagues, and the attitude assumed on the school board question. The personal phase of the matter, it is thought, she would have overlooked.

The foregoing was shown to the other ladies of the society, this afternoon, but they preferred not to discuss the subject today.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING.

**New Officers Elected by the Equal Rights Association.**

[Official.]

The annual meeting of the Equal Rights Association which was unusually well attended was called to order Friday afternoon, by the first vice president Mrs. Josephine Drake. The minutes were read and approved. Reports of officers were next in order. As the president, Mrs. Everhard, was absent, a communication from her was read by the secretary, resigning her office as president of the Equal Rights Association. On motion the resignation was accepted. The treasurer, Mrs. Fooke, presented her report as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount paid into the treasury as dues and assessments | $38.65 |
| Disbursements | 54.54 |
| Outstanding debts | 15 89 |

Treasurer's report accepted.

The secretary, Mrs Ella Shoemaker, presented her report giving a summary of the year's work and the efforts during the past month in the interests of the school elections. Secretary's report accepted.

The election of officers was next in order, and the nominating committee presented their report. Before allowing her name to be voted upon, Miss Folger stated the conditions upon which she would assume the duties of president, the most important of which was that steps be taken at once to secure rotation in that office. Accordingly the first business after the election of officers was a motion to adopt a new by-law at the April meeting providing that the president of the Equal Rights Association cannot hold the office more than two consecutive years. Motion carried. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Miss E L. Folger.

First vice president, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Wise.

Second vice president, Miss N. E. Wiseman.

Third vice president, Mrs. Susan Shoemaker.

Recording secretary, Mrs. Florence Smith.

Corresponding secretary, Miss Josephine Drake.

Treasurer, Mrs. Eleanor Brunny.

Board of trustees, Miss Ada Metz, Mrs. Caroline Frank, Mrs. Jane R. Beatty.

On account of the complications in school election affairs it was decided to announce the candidates of the Equal Rights Association at once. The result of the nomination was published in yesterday's INDEPENDENT.

As stated yesterday, the candidates were chosen solely with a view to fulfill the promises made by the leaders of the suffrage movement and their champions that women will not ally themselves with any political party. A very courteous letter from the deputy board of supervisors to a member of the society was read, instructing women how to take the initiatory steps to nominate an independent ticket for the school election.

A committee of three was appointed by the chair to suggest a course of study and report at the next meeting. Annual dues were collected, and the first effort of the society will be to discharge its financial obligations. All present expressed the determination to continue the work of the organization and promote the growth of the suffrage movement in every possible way. The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p m.

# IT BRINGS A GOOD PRICE.

CANTON, O., Feb. 28 —The plant and good will of the Sun Vapor Street Light Company was sold by Receiver Wann, Wednesday afternoon, to Johnson Sherrick, representing a syndicate composed partly of Massillon business men. The price paid was $87,025. The bidding was very lively, and the contestants were obliged to deposit $10,000 as a guarantee of good faith Under the order of the court, the receiver was not permitted to consider bids of less than $70,000. Among the gentlemen associated with the creditors in this purchase are O. M. Russell, C. Steese, W. K. L. Warwick, W. B. and F. O. Humberger, of Massillon, and Robt. McCurdy, of Youngstown. The new company is to be organized under the laws of West Virginia, with a capital of $100,000. O. M. Russell, of Massillon, is to be president, and J. D. Wann, of Canton, manager. Mr. Russell is credited with organizing plans for the purchase before his departure. Great faith is reposed in Mr. Wann's skill as a manager, the results of his first year as receiver being net earnings aggregating $50,000 and new contracts assuring a steady continuance of prosperity. The creditors of the old company will realize about eighty cents on the dollar.

The sale was effected by an agreement among the creditors to sign receipts for 25 per cent. of the amount of their claims against the company, and as these claims aggregate something beteen $300,000 and $400 00 the purchase price was thus about made up, the difference being made good by the outside investors interested in the transaction.

While the Sun Vapor Company was being disposed of, the work of reorganizing C. Aultman & Co. as the Aultman Co was completed This was accomplished by the election of a directory including W. A. Lynch and W. W. Clark, of Canton; C. Steese, of Massillon; Messrs. Clifford and King, of Boston; Mr. Severance, of Cleveland, and Mr. Dennison, of Philadelphia. Mr. Lynch was elected president and treasurer, and W. W. Clark vice president. All participants in the old management were superseded, and the new company will take up the business with a reasonable show of earning interest on the bonds held by the creditors and of taking them up and turning over the plant to its owners, in the course of some years.

# PIERCED BY TWO BULLETS

CANTON, March 2 —Pierced by two bullets and suffering from a broken ankle "John Doe" occupies a cell in the county jail. He was brought to Canton from Alliance, where he was arrested and afterward identified as being one of the highwaymen who held up and fired upon the Rev. H Martens. Doe battled fiercely with the officers and succeeded in making his escape but was finally recaptured after being shot through the side and hip. His ankle was broken in some manner during his fight. When captured he refused to talk or give his name, but in Canton stated that his name was John Doe. More than this he would not say. The name is a fictitious one. A second man is confined to the Canton city prison who is suspected of having been Doe's accomplice.

## SOLD BY THE SHERIFF.

**The J. H. & D. Lake Plant Purchased for $9,500.**

The J. H. & D. Lake Machine Company's plant, excepting the engine, boiler, castings and patterns, was sold by the sheriff Saturday afternoon. The building and land was purchased by K. F. Erhard for $6,500. Mr. Erhard stated that he was not yet prepared to say to what use he would put the factory in the future.

Hess, Snyder & Co. effected the purchase of the machinery on Friday, the price paid being $3,000 The machinery will be moved into the Hess, Snyder & Co.'s new building in South Erie street.

# SOME STARTLING ARRESTS.

### THE MOST PROMINENT CITIZENS OF MT. EATON UNDER A CLOUD.

**Indicted by the Wayne County Grand Jury for Robbery and Assault—Accused of a Fiendish Attempts to Rob two Helpless Lone Women.**

The sheriff of Wayne county secretly left Wooster Saturday morning, for Mt. Eaton, with warrants for the arrest of J. J. Schlafly, justice of the peace, Simon Schlafly, a leading business man and church member, and Lew Kline, undertaker and furniture dealer. These men, all of whom are well known in Massillon as having been among the prominent residents of Mt Eaton, were indicted by the grand jury Friday afternoon, the charges against them being that of burglary and assault.

Several months ago an attempt was made to rob two sisters, Mrs. Haverstack and Miss Elizabeth Buckwalter, who live near Mt. Eaton. They were known to have received $2,800 for the sale of some property, and it was thought that they had secreted it in their house. As luck would have it, on the afternoon before the attempted robbery took place they had placed their money in the bank.

That night three men broke into their home, and standing before them with uplifted sand bags demanded the money. A shocking scene followed The defenseless women were struck again and again. Mrs. Haverstack managed to secure an ax handle and aimed a return blow at one of her assailants. The blow struck his false beard and she recognized the face as that of one of the Schlaflys. He wrenched the handle from her, and laid open her head with a brutal blow Eventually the women escaped and ran to a neighbor's, while the robbers searched the house. This work proved fruitless It was evident that they came only for a large sum, as a purse containing something like $12 was not touched.

The arrests will certainly shock Mt. Eaton to its foundation.


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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z Baltzly



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DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

**CHRONIC DISEASES.**

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases**, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable**, some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases etc., etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed

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Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question but describes the different diseases with which the sufferer is afflicted. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country

He adopts the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz. he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope

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Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength, can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other

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**DISEASES OF WOMEN.**

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**A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.**

The Doctor has had **a whole life of study and** experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

**Latest Discoveries and Improvements.**

**Dr. Kutchin** has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true nature, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

**FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.**

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

**DELAY IS DANGEROUS.**

**Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it.** They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

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Worms [illegible] Dr. Kutchin [illegible]

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# THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

## BROTHER SUNFLOWER BATES TAKEN TO TASK BY BROTHER GARDNER.

**And After Reviewing the Peculiar Methods Pursued by Brother Bates In Enforcing His Arguments He Is Told to Leave the Club.**

[Copyright, 1895, by Charles B. Lewis.]

"Does I perceive Brudder Sunflower Bates ober dar by de woodbox?" asked Brother Gardner as he arose and shaded his eyes with his hand and peered in the direction indicated.

"Yes, sah, I was perceived," answered the member as he rose up.

"Werry well, Brudder Bates. Yo' will please step dis way an stand on dat chalk mark while I ax yo' a few queshuns. De odder night, when yo' war gwine home wid Samuel Shin yo' got up a dispute 'bout de garden of Eden?"

"It was Brudder Shin who disputed, sah."

"Yo' told Brudder Shin dat yo' had seen a cucumber 9 feet long which growed in dat garden of Eden, an when he said he didn't believe it yo' punched his head."

"Yes, sah, but I'ze sorry."

"A few days ago yo' went ober to see Elder Toots. Yo' found de elder hoein out his taters, an yo' at once set out an told him yo' didn't believe de whale swallered Jonar. De elder differed wid yo', of co'se, an what did yo' do?"

"Took him down an sot on him, sah."

"Exactly—sot on him most all de arternoon—an he's had sich a lame back eber since he couldn't git outdoors. One day last week yo' called at de cabin of Brudder Bebee. Yo' didn't seem to hev anything on yo'r mind fur a few minits, but all of a sudden yo' axed Brudder Bebee if he believed in dreams. He said he didn't, an yo' got up a dispute an knocked most of his right eyebrow ober de back fence."

"But he called me a fool nigger, sah!" protested Brother Bates.

"Yes, I s'pect he did, an nobody blames him! One arternoon last month yo' happened to meet Shindig Watkins in a grocery store. He was dar arter clothespins an codfish, an he greeted yo' in de most fraternal speerit. It wasn't five minits befo' yo' put yo'r flat under his nose an declar'd yo'r belief dat de sun moves around de airth an added dat yo' could lick any man who says it don't. Yo' was strikin out to hit him on de chin when he run away."

"I'ze bin seein de sun move around de airth all my life," replied Brother Bates in extenuation.

"Two or three weeks ago," continued the president, "yo' goes ober to see Brudder Whalebone Howker. Fur de last fo'ty y'ars Brudder Howker has bin firmly be-

"DE SUN DO MOVE."

lievin dat Cain killed Abel wid a hickory club. He has axed me 'bout it seberal times, an as I doan' know whether it was hickory or oak I comforted him by sayin dat it was probably hickory. Yo' purtended to him dat yo' wanted to borry a shovel, but yo' begun talkin round an finally got to dat club bizness an said yo' thought it was an elm club. Brudder Howker got excited an begun to holler, an yo' hit him on de nose an knocked dat organ half an inch outer plumb."

"He was clawin fur me, sah!"

"Yes, I know. One mo' case, an dat happened only today. Yo' met Brudder Sundown Jackson on de street an talked 'bout de hard times an de weather fur a few minits. Den yo' suddenly axed him if he believed dat de flecin children of Israel passed frew de Red sea dry shod. He said he did, of co'se, an yo' thumped him on de jaw, an he 'pears here tonight wid a towel tied around his head to hold a poultice on de swellin."

"He was reachin fur my ear, sah!" replied Brother Bates.

"Yes, mebbe he was, an he orter be fined $10,000 dat he didn't get dar! Brudder Bates, yo' sorter slipped inter dis club. When yo' had got in an I cum to look yo' ober, I made up my mind dat yo' was pore timber. We hev rules an regulashuns to govern our conduct. One of de strictest rules am dat no one shall dispute ober Biblical queshuns. Disputin would be bad 'nuff, but in yo'r case yo' go round thumpin folks kase dey won't agree wid yo'. I'ze feelin mighty bad kase yo' didn't cum ober to my house an try to git up a dispute 'bout Noah's ark. Had yo' done so yo' would hev hed reason to believe dat de ark an all de animals in it had suddenly bumped up agin de back o' yo'r head! As yo' didn't cum, I want to say to yo' dat yo' am no longer a member of dis club. Yo'r name has bin scratched off de rolls, yo'r account balanced, an yo' kin take yo'r hat an walk down stairs!"

Ex-Brother Bates was evidently surprised and pained, but he neither protested nor appealed from the summary proceedings. When he had disappeared, Brother Gardner quietly said:

"If dar am any member of dis club who can't quite believe dat Lot's wife was turned to a pillar of salt, an who has got a burnin desire to argy an dispute ober it, let him cum to me in de anterroom arter de meeting adjourns! I hain't nuffin agin a man gwine back to de y'ar 1 to git real knowledge, but when he picks up dis p int an dat p'int fur de sake of argyment, an den stands ready to thump de pusson who can't agree wid him, he's de gem'lan I want to see alone fur 'bout five minits!"

## THE WAYS OF A NEW COUNTRY.

**Only One Man Left and He Had a Great Nerve.**

Having been introduced to the sheriff, as I waited in the postoffice, that official kindly asked me to go around and take a look at the jail. On the way over he explained that as it was a new county and financially poor I couldn't expect to find anything like an eastern jail.

The "institution" proved to be a long, low structure built of planks, with wooden bars nailed across the windows. The sheriff's family occupied one end of the building, and there were accommodations for a dozen prisoners in the other. As we entered the place we found one of the prisoners seated on a nail keg and smoking his pipe in the most contented manner.

"Well, Bill," said the sheriff, "how are you getting on?"

"Tip top, Mr. Sayles," replied Bill. "I'm getting on so well that I wouldn't go with the rest of 'em."

"Has anybody got out this afternoon?"

"Yes; that hoss thief pried the bars off a back winder and took a skip."

"Did, eh? Anybody else?"

"Yes; that freight car robber dug under the floor and took a walk soon after dinner."

"So he's gone too! Anybody else?"

"Yes; that slim, cock eyed chap who was in fur cow thievin said he was homesick and battered off a plank and started fur home."

"I suspected he wanted to get out. Anybody else?"

"Yes; that lame cuss who was in fur settin fire to haystacks got mad because I beat him five straight games of euchre and

"HOW ARE YOU GETTING ON?"

said he'd be durned if he hung around any longer in sich company. He busted the lock and went out o' the front door."

"Why, that takes 'em all but you!" said the sheriff after counting up on his fingers.

"Yes; all but me, Mr. Sayles."

"And what are you staying for?"

"Board and lodgings and the comforts of home, Mr. Sayles. I was sent here fur three months and hev got nine weeks to put in, and I hain't goin to throw up my job to look fur another."

"Bill," said the sheriff after looking at the man for half a minute, "I took you for a mean and ungrateful critter when I first set eyes on you, and now I know that I didn't make any mistake. You can stay, of course, but let me say if you do you won't get but two meals a day, and those will be mighty slim. This is a new county, and she's $15,000 in debt, and the idea of keeping this jail open to accommodate a lop shouldered, redheaded varmint who only stole a $2 hog makes me hopping mad. Bill, you've got to git!"

"Then gimme a quarter to git on!"

"Here it is, and don't you dare to come back at night and break your way in here!"

He held the door open, and Bill walked out, and after the prisoner was out of sight the official muttered:

"She's a new county and $15,000 in debt, and this cleaning out the jail will save her $3 a day. The cheek of that man to hang around here and expect to be fed and lodged at public expense!"

## THE ARIZONA KICKER.

**Brothers of the Profession Should Stand by One Another.**

HELPING AN EDITOR.—While a certain per cent of the journalistic fraternity of this territory are down on THE KICKER and never miss an opportunity to give us a whack, our feeling toward the entire lot is a fatherly one, and we are always cheerfully willing to do a brother editor a favor. Last week we got word from Brother Babcock of the Pine Hill Recorder that things were not going right with him. Day before yesterday we mounted our mule and rode over to see what the trouble was. We soon ascertained that he had been licked so often that the sand had all petered out of his craw. He started The Re

ON HIS BACK.

corder with the intention of making it a rival of THE KICKER, but, alas, he doesn't know one end of a gun from the other and is too weak in the back for a rough and tumble fighter. Whenever he has published a spicy paragraph during the past six months, some one has called at the office and wiped the floor with him and made him feel that life was not worth the living. He was expecting two or three callers when we got over there, and it didn't take much coaxing on our part to induce him to stand back and let us take a seat at his editorial table. In fact, he had gone home and gone to bed, and we were running things, when a big duffer of a teamster struck the office to lick the editor for publishing an item to the effect that spotted horses were going out of style and had suffered a drop in prices. The duffer didn't want to argue the matter or demand a retraction. He was boiling over to lick somebody, and he was no sooner inside the office than he made a dive for us. He picked up a hot iron from the very start. We had him on his back and thoroughly licked in less than five minutes, and we had no sooner let him up than he subscribed for three copies of The Recorder and paid in advance.

We had only got our second wind when in came a dozen of the town to lick Brother Babcock for saying there were too many saloons in the place. He didn't know one editor's back from another, but when we whacked on him and proceeded to bump and bang the breath out of his carcass such a look of amazement stole into his face that we thought he was preparing to drop dead. In the course of five hours, which was all the time we could spare that day, four different individuals came in to make Brother Babcock get down on his marrow bones and plead for mercy and be mopped over the floor. There were four separate and distinct surprise parties, and in each case we came out on top and secured cash in advance subscribers for The Recorder. We smashed two knuckles on our right hand, but the pain and annoyance were more than offset by seeing the radical improvement wrought in Brother Babcock. When he came over and learned what we had done, he was a new man. We put him up to a trick or two in the manly art, and before leaving had the satisfaction of seeing him wallop the proprietor of a poker room who had called to stop his paper and punch the editor's head. We believe The Recorder man has passed the Rubicon and will be all O. K. from this time on, but some day next week we shall ride over again and give him a few boxing lessons and teach him the use of a revolver. We will willingly do as much for any other editor within 50 miles of us. We have always held that an editor should be on top, and though we have had to knuckle on several occasions our average is way ahead of the game.

POSTAL MATTERS.—The Lone Tree Herald, which, by the way, is a very good weekly newspaper for one run by a redheaded, cross eyed man, was pleased to say last week that the editor of THE KICKER was still hankering to be postmaster of this town. We acknowledge the corn. The only thing we have reached out for and failed to get since we struck Arizona is a postoffice. When we had THE KICKER on a paying basis and had been elected mayor of the town, territorial senator, president of the Publishers' association and several other things, we grabbed for the postoffice. The present incumbent is a mean man from the ground up. He is not in sympathy with any party or any human being except himself. If he can find one single man in this town who does not hate him for a skunk, we'll forfeit $500 to any charity he may name. It was our firm belief that we could boost him out in a week, but after two long years he still sticks. It is one of the mysteries of politics. We have licked him on the street and shot at him through the general delivery window. We have sought to buy him off, and we have sent three different petitions to Washington praying for his removal and our appointment.

We frankly admit that we have left no stone unturned in our efforts to handle Uncle Sam's mail in this locality, but we are no nearer the zenith of our hopes than when we began. While confessing to defeat and disappointment, we are trying to be a philosopher about it. Even postoffices come to him who waits. In the course of time this plum will fall into our hands, as other plums have done, and realizing this we have contracted to build an addition to THE KICKER office to be used as a postoffice. Nothing is too good for an editor, and the editor who is not constantly reaching out after the fat things of life deserves to end his days in the poorhouse.

M. QUAD.

**A Great Place For Game.**

There is no doubt about it, the Blue Ridge region is a great place for game. The Blue Ridge Post says the turkeys go in great droves there. Recently a visitor, seeing what appeared to be a great mountain, asked the name of it.

"Mountain?" cried an old inhabitant. "You blarsted idiot! Why, them's er drove uv turkeys which has been flushed somewhar below, an they are stampeding this er way. I guess we'd better git."—Youth's Companion.

**More Than He Could Stand.**

Justice—Why did you assault this man, who did not give you the slightest provocation?

Prisoner—I had plenty of provocation, may it please your honor.

"What was it?"

"He exasperated me by going around with a happy expression on his face, while I have to scratch gravel to get money to pay my house rent."—Texas Siftings.

**Looking Ahead.**

Son-in-law (to register))—I jist came tae register the daith o' ma mither-in-law.

Register—When did she die?

Son-in-law—Weel, the fact is she's no jest deid yer, but the doctor says she's gaun tae gie us that grief vera sune, sae I thocht it micht be as weel tae provide against the conteengencies.—Household Words.

**A Paragon.**

First Eating House Keeper—How do you like your new chef?

Second Ditto—A splendid fellow! Only imagine, he knows how to put down hash on the bill of fare under 17 different names!—Neue Freie Presse.

**Not For Keeps.**

Hardluck—So you are prospering at last, eh? Sufficiently to be able to keep servants?

Struckitt (on the lookout for the fourth within a month)—Er—no. Only to hire them.—Buffalo Courier.

**Informed.**

"Anything new or fresh here today?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," said the official addressed, "that paint you're leaning against."—Philadelphia Record.

**The Chief Difference.**

Little Dot—What is the difference between society folks and trades people?

Little Dick—Trades people talk shop, and society folks talk shopping.—Good News.

**Far Better Not to Know.**

Mistress—Bridget, how do you keep your hands so white and clean?

Maid—Mixin the dough, mum.—Chicago Tribune.

**The Latest Lullaby.**

Rock a by, baby, my sweet little man.
Go to sleep, darling, as fast as you can,
For mother must hasten to don a new gown
And put in her vote for the good of the town.

Your mother's a voter; now, man child, be still,
And hush up your screaming, so piercing and shrill,
For be it known, man child, the time has come when
Your mother can vote with the mannest of men.

Now, lie where I put you all safe in your bed,
And don't you dare wriggle a hand or a head,
While I go with my new silk and stylish cape,
Oh, man child, the rapture, to cast my first vote!

Mammy is a voter,
A voter proud is she,
And she will cast her ballot
With the foremost of the free,
And a brave and honest voter
Forever she will be!
—New York Sun.

## A LETTER FROM MR. HOWELLS.

**It was reported several weeks since that Mr. Howells contemplated resigning his place as United States consul In reply to a note sent to him concerning the report he sends the following interesting letter to the editor:**

CARDIFF, Feb. 21.—In answer to your favor of the 7th inst., asking if it was true that I contemplated resigning my position, I would say that last fall during a protracted spell of rainy weather and under such conditions that my health was not of the best, I did intimate that if I did not resign death, perhaps, would do it for me. However, my intimation was not such as to warrant anything of the nature implied in the newspaper clipping you enclosed to me.

I may, since you have written to me, add that, generally speaking, appointees of our government abroad are inadequately paid for their services. Very, very few can live in a position that carries with it the respect due to an American official on the salary received. Hence he must either remain to a great extent in obscurity (which is not for the best interest of our country) or draw from his private means. Sometime ago this consulate district was disrupted by making the port of Swansea an independent agency, so as to make room for some one hailing from Washinton state, (now don't blame the Cleveland administration for this as it was done by the Harrison administration.) The consequence is that the agent at Swansea is most miserably paid, and what he does demand is that much less for the counsel at Cardiff, and by looking over the official register, excepting few, all American consuls are miserably paid. If the United States government for the last twenty years had been so economical in other directions, instead of having a bankrupt treasury as is the case at present, the surplus would have been so great, under the same system of taxation, that millions of the national debt could have been paid off, or taxation diminished to a minimum figure. If alive and well I hope to see you and other friends in April next.

Yours,
A. HOWELLS.

## THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, March 5.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 57@58c; No. 2 red, 56@57c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow car, 48@49c; mixed car, 47@48c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 46@47c.

OATS—No 1 white, 35½@36c; No. 2 do, 35@35½c; extra No. 3 white, 34½@35c; mixed, 33½@34c.

HAY—Choice timothy, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 timothy, $11.25@11.50; No. 2 timothy, $10.00@10.50; mixed clover and timothy, $10.00@11.00; packing, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $8.50@9.00; wagon hay, $14 00@16.00.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 25@26c; Ohio fancy creamery, 21@22c; fancy country, roll, 18@19c; low grades and cooking, 9@10c.

CHEESE—Ohio, mild, 10½@11c; New York, fall make, 11½@12c; limberger, fall make, 12@12½c; Wisconsin Swiss, 13@13½c; Ohio Swiss, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio cases, 28@30c; Southern and Western fresh, 28@29c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 70@75c per pair; live chickens, small, 60@65c; ducks, 60@80c per pair, as to size; dressed chickens, 12@13c per lb; turkeys, 13@15c per lb; ducks, 15@16c; live turkeys, 10@11c per lb; live geese, 90c@$1.00 per pair

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 5.

CATTLE—Receipts light this week; demand better; market opened up active at an advance of 20c over last week's prices, except on prime cattle. Market steady today at quotations. Prime, $5.25@5.50; good, $4.80@5.10; good butchers, $4.20@4.55; rough fat, $3.65@4.10; fair light steers, $3.50@3 80; fat cows and heifers, $3.20@4.00; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.45; fresh cows and springers, $15.00@35 00

HOGS—The receipts are fair and the demand fair today; market steady at about unchanged prices. Philadelphias, $4.40@4.45; best mixed, $4.20@4 35; best Yorkers, $4.20@4.25; common to fair Yorkers and pigs, $4.10@4.15; roughs, $3.00@4 00.

SHEEP—Receipts fair, about 10 cars on sale; the demand is fair and the market about unchanged prices. Export weathers, $4.80@5.00; extra, $4.50@4.70; good, $4.00@4.20; fair, $2.70@3.45; common, $1.50@2.00; best lambs, $5.90@6.20; good lambs, $5.10@5.50; common to fair lambs, $2.50@4.75; veal calves, $4.50@5.25; heavy and thin calves, $2.00@3.00.

CINCINNATI, March 5.

HOGS—Market strong and 5c higher at $3.75@4.50; receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 1,300 head.

CATTLE—Market strong at $2.50@5.20; receipts, 100 head; shipments, 200 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep market strong at $2.00@4.50; receipts, 100; shipments, 100 head. Lambs, market in fair demand and strong at $3.00@5.25.

NEW YORK, March 5.

WHEAT—Spot market easier. No. 2 red store and elevator, 58½c; afloat, 60¾c; f. o. b., 60¾c; No. 1, northern, 68¾c delivered; No. 1 hard, 69¾c delivered

CORN—Spot market easy. No. 2, 48¾c elevator; steamer mixed, 49¾c delivered.

OATS—Spot market easy. No. 2, 33¼@33½c; No 2 delivered, 34¼@34½c; No. 3, 33c; No. 3 white, 36¼c; track white, 37@41½c.


## ARE YOU A SUFFERER

**From Rheumatism or Neuralgia?**

E. P. Tayer, of East Nassau, N. Y., says: "I wish it possible to speak personally with every rheumatic victim, for I would tell them of my terrible experience and the relief and cure I found in D. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. My condition at the time I began its use seemed hopeless. I had suffered for fifteen years with inflammatory rheumatism. My physician said I would be a cripple for life, but it was not ordained that way for I had not used Favorite Remedy long before I was convinced that it was the right medicine, and in a short while I was cured."

Solomon Davis, of North Kortright, N. Y., suffered from neuralgia and loss of sleep, as is often the case with elderly people, says: "I found that Favorite Remedy relieved the bowels, improved the circulation of the blood, and the old pain left me altogether." One of Massillon's physicians recently said "There is no reason in suffering with rheumatism or neuralgia, for Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will cure them." Druggists sell it.

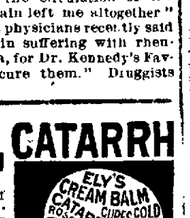
DIRECTIONS for using
## CREAM BALM

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw strong breath thro' the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred and before retiring.

ELY'S Cream Balm opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the senses of taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren Street, New York.

## CATARRH




## COLD IN HEAD


# ANNUA REPORT

## Of City Clerk Bayliss for the year Ending March 5, 1895.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance in the several funds March 5, 1895 | | $17,036 17 |
| Received from County Treasurer | | 61,904 93 |
| Received from Mayor's fines and licenses | | 133 54 |
| Received from flagging and curbing | | 220 45 |
| Received from paving assessments, No. 1 account | | 4,002 05 |
| Received from paving assessments, East Main street | | 3,377 65 |
| Received from paving assessments, West Main street | | 2,147 11 |
| Received from paving assessments, Prospect street | | 860 51 |
| Received from sewer assessments | | 191 20 |
| Received from sewer assessments, North and Plum streets | | 531 74 |
| Received from North and Plum street notes | | 2,400 00 |
| Received from engine house notes | | 3,500 00 |
| Received from Mrs. C. Stahl notes | | 1,500 00 |
| Received from rent of residence | | 60 00 |
| Received from rent of old engine house | | 25 00 |
| Received from sale of old lamp | | 2 00 |
| Received from sundries | | 106 33 |
| Total | | $98,298 68 |

### APPORTIONED TO THE SEVERAL FUNDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Street commissioner | $ 3,400 00 |
| Streets and alleys | 2,709 19 |
| Light | 7,855 33 |
| Fire department | 6,084 17 |
| Prison and police | 5,219 25 |
| Water Works | 9,000 00 |
| City civil engineer | 450 00 |
| Salaries | 2,650 00 |
| Incidentals | 4,124 91 |
| Sinking fund | 10,000 00 |
| Interest | 8,200 00 |
| Board of health | 400 00 |
| Sewers | 991 33 |
| East Main street improvement | 5,834 19 |
| Street improvement account No. 1 | 4,374 04 |
| New engine house | 3,500 51 |
| Prospect street improvement | 860 51 |
| West Main street improvement | 2,527 51 |
| North and Plum street sewer | 2,931 74 |
| Balance in several funds March 5, 1895 | 17,036 17 |
| Total | $98,298 68 |

### EXPENDITURES.

#### Street Commissioner.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apportioned | $3,400 00 | |
| Paid W. H. Vogt | 3,395 69 | |
| Balance | | $ 4 31 |

#### Street and Alley.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on hand March 5, '94 | $ 77 61 | |
| Apportioned | 2,709 19 | $2,786 80 |
| Paid sundry persons, labor, etc | 1,446 59 | |
| Paid A. Clementz, street crossings, etc | 890 18 | |
| Paid W. H. Vogt, labor | 478 00 | 2,734 48 |
| Balance | | $ 52 32 |

#### Electric and Gas Light.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. on hand March 5, 1894 | $ 18 55 | |
| Apportioned | 7,855 33 | $7,873 88 |
| Paid Massillon Light, Heat & Power Co | | 7,873 88 |

#### Water Works.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apportioned | $9,000 00 | |
| Paid Massillon Water Co | 9,000 00 | |

#### City Civil Engineer.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. on hand March 5, 1894 | $ 12 10 | |
| Apportioned | 450 00 | $ 462 10 |
| Paid D. C. Borton | | 462 10 |

#### Salaries.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. on hand March 5, 1894 | $ 60 38 | |
| Apportioned | 2,650 00 | $2,710 38 |
| Paid salaries | | 2,637 50 |
| Balance | | $ 72 88 |

#### Sinking Fund.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. on hand March 5, 1894 | $ 75 00 | |
| Apportioned | 10,000 00 | $10,075 00 |
| Paid engine house bond | 1,000 00 | |
| Paid refunding bond | 5,000 00 | |
| Paid E. G. Willison note | 598 00 | |
| Paid W. E. Russell note | 1,000 00 | |
| Paid W. Newstetter note | 712 20 | |
| Paid Gamewell fire alarm note | 1,045 00 | |
| Paid engine house note | 500 00 | 9,566 20 |
| Balance | | $ 508 80 |

#### Incidentals.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. on hand March 5, 1894 | $ 40 36 | |
| Apportioned | 4,124 91 | $4,165 27 |
| Paid sundry persons labor, bonds, election expenses, park expenses, etc | 2,112 56 | |
| Donation to Dalton sufferers | 100 00 | |
| Mrs. C. Stahl's damage claim | 1,614 73 | |
| Jacob Lipps, labor on park | 330 25 | $4,157 54 |
| Balance | | $ 7 73 |

#### Interest.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. on hand March 5, 1894 | $ 224 24 | |
| Apportioned | 8,200 00 | $8,424 24 |
| Paid int. on refunding bonds | 5,175 00 | |
| Paid int. on other notes and bonds | 3,200 65 | $8,375 65 |
| Balance | | $ 48 59 |

#### Board of Health.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. on hand March 5, 1894 | $ 102 90 | |
| Apportioned | 400 00 | $ 502 90 |
| Paid Fred Hose | 372 75 | |
| Paid other expenses | 57 70 | 430 45 |
| Balance | | $ 74 45 |

#### City Hospital.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. on hand March 5, 1894 | $ 166 20 | |
| No expense this year. | | |

#### General Sewer Fund.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. on hand March 5, 1894 | $ 650 41 | |
| Apportioned | 500 00 | |
| Assessments collected | 491 33 | $1,641 74 |
| Paid out, repairs, care of sewers, etc | | 519 69 |
| Balance | | $1,122 05 |

#### Fire Department.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. on hand March 5, 1894 | $ 60 47 | |
| Apportioned | 5,989 17 | |
| Collected for rent, etc | 95 00 | $6,144 64 |
| Paid for wiring, light fixtures, sewerage, cement floor, etc., for new engine house | 1,911 56 | |
| Paid for hose | 400 00 | |
| Paid firemen and expenses of department | 3,777 63 | 6,089 19 |
| Balance | | $ 55 45 |

#### Prison and Police Department.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. on hand March 5, 1894 | $ 84 44 | |
| Apportioned | 4,785 71 | |
| Fines and licenses collected | 433 54 | $5,303 69 |
| Paid police and expenses of department | | 5,236 48 |
| Balance | | $ 67 22 |

#### Street Improvement, Acct. No. 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. on hand March 5, 1894 | $3,181 94 | |
| Assessment collected | 4,374 04 | $7,555 98 |
| Paid for steam roller | 2,500 00 | |
| Paid W. H. Vogt, labor | 983 03 | |
| Paid street improvements | 1,565 25 | $5,048 29 |
| Balance | | $2,507 69 |

#### East Main St. Improvement.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. on hand March 5, 1894 | $ 935 02 | |
| Apportioned | 2,500 00 | |
| Assessments collected | 3,694 26 | $7,129 28 |
| Paid balance on paving | 1,950 20 | |
| Paid notes | 6,000 00 | 7,950 20 |
| Balance | | $ 79 08 |

#### West Main St. Improvement.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. on hand March 5, 1894 | $1,230 40 | |
| Assessments collected | 2,527 51 | $3,730 91 |
| Paid bonds | | 4,168 25 |
| Balance | | $2,562 66 |

#### Prospect St. Improvement.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. on hand March 5, 1894 | $2,407 95 | |
| Assessments collected | 860 51 | $3,268 46 |
| Paid balance on paving, etc | 259 82 | |
| Paid bonds | 2,068 00 | 2,959 82 |
| Balance | | $ 308 64 |

#### New Engine House.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. on hand March 5, 1894 | $4,615 20 | |
| Apportioned | 3,500 51 | $8,115 54 |
| Paid John Muehart | 4,731 04 | |
| Paid George Curley | 1,789 53 | |
| Paid E. G. Miller | 725 00 | |
| Paid Thos. Dillon | 270 00 | |
| Paid John Goehler | 339 97 | |
| Paid E. J. Wernet | 340 00 | 8,195 54 |

## North and Plum St. Sewers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received from sale of notes | $2,400 00 | |
| Assessments collected | 531 74 | $2,931 74 |
| Paid H. M. & M. McCourt | 1,925 05 | |
| Paid engineer, superintendent, printing, etc | 364 75 | $2,289 80 |
| Balance | | $ 641 94 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance to the credit of the several funds | $ 8,368 00 | |
| Amount in the treasury not apportioned | 30,242 96 | $38,610 96 |
| Sewer assessments outstanding | 1,850 00 | |
| Paving assessments outstanding on Railroad, Cedar and East Main sts | 5,500 00 | |
| On West Main street | 6,315 00 | |
| On East Main street, east of Cedar | 3,710 00 | |
| On Prospect street | 2,885 00 | 20,260 00 |
| Total | | $58,870 96 |

I hereby certify that I have on deposit in the banks of the city to the credit of the city of Massillon, $58,610.96

PAUL KIRCHOFER,
City Treasurer.

Massillon, O., March 5, 1895.

### STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING BONDS AND NOTES OF THE CITY.

| | Outstan'g Mar. 1, '94. | Paid in '95. | Outstan'g Mar. 1, '95. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Refunding bonds | $ 87,500 | $ 5,000 | $ 82,500 |
| East Main st notes | 12,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Engine house bonds | 9,500 | 1,000 | 8,500 |
| Prospect st. bonds | 9,000 | 2,000 | 7,000 |
| W. Main st. bonds | 26,000 | 4,000 | 22,000 |
| Fire alarm note | 3,175 | 1,000 | 2,175 |
| Russell & Co., road roller | 2,500 | 2,500 | |
| E. G. Willison note | 300 | 300 | |
| Wm. Newsletter note | 700 | 700 | |
| W. E. Russell note | 3,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| | 153,675 | | |
| C. Steese, to compl'te new engine house | 3,500 | 500 | 3,000 |
| C. Steese, to build North & Plum st. sewers | 2,400 | | 2,400 |
| C. Steese to pay Mrs. C. Stahl judgment | 1,500 | | 1,500 |
| | $161,075 | $24,000 | $137,075 |

Estimated bills outstanding $3,000 00

E. B. BAYLISS, City Clerk.


**The Lowest Rates Ever Made to the South.**

Will be in effect via the Louisville & Nashville railroad, on March 5, April 2 and 30, 1895. Round trip tickets will be sold to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and West Florida, and one way tickets to Florida at about half the regular rates. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he can not sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent, Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A. Cincinnati, O.

Many newsboys make money enough to clothe themselves selling THE INDEPENDENT. They receive half the amount of their sales. Only good, reliable boys are wanted.


## Sheriff's Sale.

Charles Umbenhour vs. B. F. Umbenhower } Order of Sale.

By virtue of two executions, issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises of B. F. Umbenhower about four miles southwest of Massillon, on

**TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, 1895,**

the following described personal property, to-wit:

One piano box buggy, two phaeton buggies, one roan mare, one bay mare, one champion mower, one pair of bobs, one Chisttan hay rake, one set single harness, on set wagon harness, the one-half of a mow of hay, six tons more or less, one stack of hay, 1 ay ladder, one two-hor e wagon, hay fork and rake, four cows, three head of young cattle, one hog and four shoats, also one lot of hay, (about fourteen tons) hay rope and pulleys, one picket weaver, one grain cradle, one post auger, hay stack, and one fourth of about 36 acres of wheat in the ground on what is known as the Boughman farm—levied upon as the property of B. F. Umbenhower to satisfy said executions.

Terms:—Cash

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

Pease, Baldwin & Young, Attorneys.

## Sheriff's Sale.

Louisa K. Mendlein vs. Augustus Munfer.

By virtue of an attachment of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

**SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1895,**

the following described real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-third interest in out lot No 12, Sec 17, first ward Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, and containing one and one-sixth (1⅙) acres of land subject to the life estate of Elizabeth Kramer.

Appraised at $275.00.

Terms:—Cash.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

R. A. Finn, Attorney.

## Divorce Notice.

Mary Winkleman, who-e residence is at Belle Plain, Benton County, Iowa, will take notice that the undersigned has this day filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, praying for a divorce from her, said Mary, alleging as causes therefor, willful absence and gross neglect of duty for more than three years last past, and extreme cruelty; and that said action will be for hearing at any time after six weeks from this date.

JOHN WINKLEMAN.

By Robert H. Folger his attorney
Massillon, Stark Co., O., Feb. 26, 1895.

C. H. Rudolph will close out his entire line of clothing, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.


# DR. OTTMAN,

THE CELEBRATED SPECIALIST,

of The France Medical Institute Co., will be at the

## Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday, March 13

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. One Day Only Each Month.

## HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL.

**The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of all Diseases and Weaknesses of Mankind Possible to Obtain.**

The most widely and favorably known specialist in the United States. His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospitals in the world enables him to treat all **CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD Diseases** upon the latest scientific principles and entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere.

**DR. OTTMAN** has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. Medical and Surgical Diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases speedily cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope. Many people meet death every year who might have been restored to perfect health had they placed their cases in the hands of experts.

**IMPORTANT TO LADIES.**—DR. OTTMAN, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, **OLIVE BLOSSOM.** The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. **Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential.**

**DR. OTTMAN** operates successfully and painlessly for squint eyes, pterygium, iridectomy, turning in or out of eye lashes or lids, closure of tear duct and all other eye operations.

**DEAFNESS.** I cure 90 per cent. of all cases. Many cases cured in one treatment.

**DISCHARGING EARS** cured in every case.

**CATARRH OF THE NOSE,** bronchitis and lung troubles, caused from catarrh, positively cured.

**CHRONIC SORE EYES** and granulated lids quickly cured.

**A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE** for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

**PRIVATE BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES** speedily, completely and permanently cured.

**NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS** yield rapidly to his skillful treatment.

**PILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL ULCERS** guaranteed cured without pain or detention from business.

**SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET,** Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Impaired Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex, positively cured, as well as functional disorders that result from youthful follies or the excess of mature years.

**SPECIALTIES:** Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Sores, Pimples, Scrofula, Blood Taints, Eczema, Cancer, Piles and Diseases of Women Quickly and Permanently Cured by the latest approved treatment as pursued by leading specialists of America and Europe.

**TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.**

**A SURE CURE.** The awful effects of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

**DR. OTTMAN** addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

**WE GUARANTEE TO CURE** Nervous Debility,